

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Abraham Brothman

FILE NO. 100-95068

VOLUME NO. 503A

SERIALS 1-107

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Volume Sub AFile No: 100-95088Re: Baruch Rosten

REVIEWED BY

Date: 4
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 1	7/30/50	News clipping from N.Y. Journal American	1	1	
✓ 2	7/30/50	" " " " from N.Y. Journal American	2	2	
✓ 3	7/30/50	" " " " from N.Y. Journal American	5	5	
✓ 4	7/30/50	" " " " from N.Y. News	3	3	
✓ 5	7/30/50	" " " " from N.Y. Mirror	4	4	
6	7/30/50	" " " " from N.Y. BKlyn Eagle	4	4	
7	7/30/50	" " " " from N.Y. Times	5	5	
8	7/30/50	" " " " from N.Y. Herald Tribune	3	3	
9	7/31/50	" " " " from N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1	
10	7/31/50	" " " " from N.Y. Herald Tribune	2	2	
11	7/31/50	" " " " from N.Y. Compass	1	1	
12	7/31/50	" " " " from N.Y. Journal American	2	2	

Volume Sub AFile No: 100-95068Re: Abraham Brothman

REVIEWED BY _____

Date: 4 78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
13	7/31/50	news clipping from N.Y. Post + Herald News	1	1	
14	7/31/50	" " " " from N.Y. Bklyn Engle	2	2	
15	7/31/50	" " " " from N.Y. News	2	2	
16	7/31/50	" " " " from N.Y. Times	1	1	
17	8/1/50	" " " " from N.Y. Times	2	2	
18	8/1/50	" " " " from N.Y. Mirror	1	1	
19	8/3/50	" " " " from N.Y. Times	1	1	
20	8/3/50	" " " " from N.Y. News	2	2	
21	8/3/50	" " " " from N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1	
22	8/3/50	" " " " from N.Y. Mirror	1	1	
23	8/6/50	" " " " from N.Y. Compass	1	1	
24	8/9/50	" " " " from N.Y. News	1	1	

TLB/PM

Volume Sub AFile No: 100-95062Re: Abraham Brothman

REVIEWED BY

Date: 4 28
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
25	8/4/50	news clipping from N.Y. mirror	1	1	
26	8/9/50	" " " " from N.Y. Times	2	2	
27	8/9/50	" " " " from N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1	
28	8/17/50	" " " " from N.Y. Times	1	1	
29	9/2/50	" " " " from N.Y. Times	1	1	
30	10/12/50	" " " " from N.Y. News	1	1	
31	10/12/50	" " " " from N.Y. Times	1	1	
32	10/31/50	" " " " from N.Y. News	1	1	
33	11/9/50	" " " " from World Telegram & Sun	1	1	
34	11/9/50	" " " " from N.Y. Mirror	1	1	
35	11/9/50	" " " " from N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1	
36	11/11/50	" " " " from N.Y. Times	1	1	

NEW YORK FILES

INVENTORIED BY TLB/LAKVolume Sub AFile No: 100-95068Re: Abraham Brothman

REVIEWED BY _____

Date: 4 78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
37	11/11/50	news clipping from N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1	
38	11/13/50	" " " " from N.Y. Journal American	1	1	
39	11/14/50	" " " " from N.Y. Herald Tribune	2	2	
40	11/14/50	" " " " -from N.Y. News	1	1	
41	11/14/50	" " " " -from N.Y. World Telegram & Sun	1	1	
42	11/14/50	" " " " from N.Y. Mirror	1	1	
43	11/16/50	" " " " -from N.Y. Compass	1	1	
44	11/14/50	" " " " -from N.Y. Bklyn Eagle	1	1	
45	11/14/50	" " " " -from N.Y. Times	1	1	
46	11/15/50	" " " " -from N.Y. World Telegram & Sun	1	1	
47	11/15/50	" " " " -from N.Y. Journal American	1	1	
48	11/15/50	" " " " -from N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1	

Re: Abraham Brothman

Re: Abraham Brothman

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NEW YORK FILES

INVENTORIED BY

TLB/PAK

Volume

Sub A

File No: 100-95068

Re:

Abraham Brothman

REVIEWED BY

Date:

4 / 78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
62	11/17/50	news clipping from N.Y. mirror	3	3	
63	11/17/50	" " " " from N.Y. to Herald Tribune	3	3	
64	11/17/50	copy of serial 63	3	3	
65	11/17/50	news clipping from N.Y. Times	2	2	3 out
66	11/17/50	" " " " from N.Y. Journal American	1	1	
67	11/17/50	" " " " from N.Y. World Telegram & Sun	1	1	
68	11/17/50	" " " " from N.Y. News	2	2	
69	11/17/50	" " " " from N.Y. Journal American	1	1	
70	11/17/50	" " " " from N.Y. News	2	2	
71	11/17/50	" " " " from N.Y. Post & Home News	1	1	
72	11/18/50	" " " " from N.Y. Herald Tribune	2	2	
73	11/18/50	" " " " from N.Y. Bklyn	1	1	

NEW YORK FILES

INVENTORIED BY TLB/RAKVolume Sub A

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File No: 100-95068Re: Abraham BrothmanDate: 4/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 74	11/8/50	news clipping from N.Y. News	1	1	
✓ 75	11/18/50	" " " " from N.Y. Times	1	1	
✓ 76	11/19/50	" " " " from N.Y. COMPASS	2	2	
✓ 77	11/20/50	" " " " from N.Y. Journal American	1	1	
✓ 78	11/21/50	" " " " from N.Y. Times	2	2	
✓ 79	11/21/50	" " " " from N.Y. COMPASS	1	1	
✓ 80	11/21/50	" " " " from N.Y. Journal American	1	1	
✓ 81	11/21/50	" " " " from N.Y. Mirror	1	1	
✓ 82	11/21/50	" " " " from N.Y. News	1	1	
✓ 83	11/21/50	" " " " from N.Y. World Telegram & Sun	1	1	
✓ 84	11/21/50	" " " " from N.Y. Journal American	2	2	
✓ 85	11/22/50	" " " " from N.Y. World Telegram & Sun	1	1	

T L B / AK

Volume

Sub A

File No: 100-95038

Re:

Abraham Brothman

REVIEWED BY

Date:

4 78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 86	11/22/50	news clipping from the N.Y. Herald Tribune	2	2	
✓ 87	11/22/50	" " " " from the N.Y. Compass	1	1	
✓ 88	11/22/50	" " " " from the N.Y. Mirror	2	2	
✓ 89	11/22/50	" " " " from the N.Y. News	1	1	
✓ 90	11/22/50	" " " " from the N.Y. Post Home News	1	1	
✓ 91	11/22/50	" " " " from the N.Y. Journ. Journal American	1	1	
✓ 92	11/22/50	" " " " from the N.Y. Times	2	2	
✓ 93	11/23/50	" " " " from the N.Y. News	2	2	
✓ 94	11/23/50	" " " " from the N.Y. Compass	2	2	
✓ 95	11/23/50	" " " " from the N.Y. Mirror	1	1	
✓ 96	11/25/50	" " " " from the N.Y. Times	2	2	
✓ 97	11/23/50	" " " " from Herald Tribune	2	2	

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 98	11/29/50	news clipping from N.Y. COMPASS	1	1	
✓ 99	11/29/50	" " " " from N.Y. mirror	1	1	
✓ 100	11/29/50	" " " " from N.Y. Herald Tribune	2	2	
✓ 101	11/29/50	" " " " from N.Y. Times	2	2	
✓ 102	11/29/50	" " " " from N.Y. Herald Tribune	2	2	
✓ 103	11/29/50	" " " " from N.Y. News	1	1	
✓ 104	12/14/50	" " " " from N.Y. Mirror	1	1	
✓ 105	12/14/50	" " " " from N.Y. News	1	1	
✓ 106	7/27/51	" " " " from N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1	
✓ 107	7/27/51	" " " " from N.Y. Times	1	1	

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number

See also Nos.

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FIELD OFFICE FILE

FBI/DOJ

Serials

V. Luno Number

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A-SPY JURORS EYE W. COAST

By DAVID SENTNER

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The same New York Federal Grand Jury which ordered arrest of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz is considering the far-reaching West Coast Scientist X case, it was learned tonight.

Brothman and Miss Moskowitz were charged with obstructing justice in connection with the activities of Harry Gold, confessed atom spy.

Prof. Joseph Weinberg was alleged by the House spy probers to be the Scientist X who, according to testimony, channeled secret atomic data from the University of California radiation laboratories to Steve Nelson, now Pittsburgh Communist leader.

CITED FOR PERJURY.

Weinberg was cited for perjury by the House Committee on Un-American activities following his denial he had ever met Nelson.

Nelson was cited by the committee for contempt of Congress in refusing to answer the committee's questions.

Brothman, 37, employee of a Long Island chemical engineering firm, in which Miss Moskowitz, 34, was a partner, employed Gold until 1948.

CHARGED WITH INFLUENCING

The FBI pointed out Brothman was not charged with atomic espionage but with influencing Gold to testify falsely before the grand jury.

Brothman was named in 1948 in the Congressional testimony of former Communist spy queen Elizabeth Bentley as involved in giving secret American industrial know-how to the Kremlin. Allegedly, he gathered industrial espionage for Miss Bentley who delivered it to Jacob Golos, boss of the Washington Red underground.

Later, Gold was pictured as having replaced Bentley as the middleman for this type of secret industrial data.

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SEC. 3
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SEC. 6
SEC. 7
SEC. 8
SEC. 9
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SEC. 12
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

TITLE

CLASS

From

NY

DATED JUL 30 1950

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

F. B. I.

AUG 2 1950

N. Y. C

ED TO

~~SPY SUSPECTS'~~ ARREST BARED

Mack Tells How FBI Nabbed
Pair in New Jersey Plant

A working associate of Abraham Brothman, seized yesterday on charges of obstructing justice in the FBI investigation of atomic espionage, last night told how the Federal agents made the arrest.

He is George Mack, stationary engineer for the Ulster Chemical Co., Cliffwood, N. J., where FBI agents arrested Brothman and his secretary, Miriam Moscovitz.

'NO CHANCE TO ESCAPE'

The couple "never had a chance" to escape arrest, Mack declared.

"Today, Brothman showed up around noon," said Mack. "He said that he had been tied up in traffic. There was nothing for him to do here so he just hung around. We didn't become suspicious of anything because he often did that.

"He and his secretary were sitting and watching the machinery. I went over to a corner for something. Then I turned around, FBI men were swarming all over the place.

"There must have been five or six of them. Brothman didn't have a chance to know what was going on. They took him by the arm and led him and Miss Moscovitz out."

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

Mack said he first saw Brothman when he turned up at the plant "five or six months ago" as a "consulting engineer."

"He seemed like a pretty fair engineer," Mack said. "He used to drop by here every Saturday at about 10 a. m. to see if we had any special problems to solve.

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F. B. I.
AUG 2 1950
N. Y. C.
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TITLE

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FROM

NY

DATED JUL 3 0 1950

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Journal American

"Sometimes we'd have a special order that required special machinery. He would figure out what type machinery was required and help install it.

"Sometimes he would show up every Saturday whether we called him or not.

Then sometimes he wouldn't show up for weeks."

The Ulster concern manufactures acids and esters, used in bleaching and textile industries.

Mack said that Brothman was usually accompanied by his red-haired secretary, who always wore sunglasses and seemed like a hard-working girl."

Mack denied either Brothman or Miss Moskowitz were officers of the Ulster firm. He declined to name the officers, however.

2 MORE JAILED AS GOLD AIDES IN A-SPY QUIZ

Suspects, One a Woman, Face
Justice Obstruction Charge

A Queens County chemical engineer, a former employer of Harry Gold, confessed traitor, and a Manhattan woman described as an ex-Government employe, were arrested yesterday on charges of obstructing justice in the FBI investigation of atomic espionage.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover identified the pair, seized in Clifftwood, N. J., shortly after their indictment in New York, as:

Abraham Brothman, 37, of 41-08 42d st., Sunnyside, Queens, married and the father of two children, and head of the Ulster Chemical Co., a hair preparation manufacturing firm in Clifftwood.

Miriam Moskowitz, 34, an officer and principal stockholder of the firm and for many years Brothman's secretary, who lives at 151 8th ave., between 17th and 18th sts., Manhattan.

They were brought in separate cars by FBI agents to the U. S. Courthouse, in Foley Square, at 5:30 p. m., and taken immediately to the FBI offices for fingerprinting and questioning.

ARRAIGNMENT TOMORROW.

U. S. Attorney Saypol said Brothman would be taken to the Federal House of Detention, and Miss Moskowitz to the Women's House of Detention to await arraignment tomorrow.

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SEC. 2

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From NY *Journal American*

DATE JUL 3 0 1950

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Miss Moskowitz, tall attractive blonde, was dressed in a white blouse and print skirt. She attempted to smile as she stepped from the FBI car.

Brothman, short and dark, was clad in slacks and a polo coat. He made no attempt to speak nor did he show any emotion as he was escorted into the building.

Their indictment and arrest followed Gold's testimony of more than four hours yesterday before an emergency session of the Federal grand jury investigating subversive activities.

Gold, is a Philadelphia chemist, now awaiting sentence for espionage, having pleaded guilty earlier this month. He was charged with turning over to Russian agents secrets of the atom bomb stolen

Continued on Page 15., Column 1.

2 MORE JAILED IN A-SPY QUIZ

Ex-Employer of Harry Gold
And Woman Seized by FBI

Continued from First Page

by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British scientist now in an English prison.

Brothman, a Columbia University graduate, and Miss Moskowitz, a City College graduate, were charged with conspiracy to defraud the U. S. by falsely testifying before a 1947 special Federal grand jury probing subversive activities.

Hoover said Gold asserted that he met Brothman in 1942 in connection with his (Gold's) espionage activities. The meeting, in a New York street, was prearranged by Semen M. Semenov, official of the Amtorg Trading Corp., Hoover said.

"Before being summoned before the grand jury the two men painstakingly went over their prepared story time and again while walking the streets in the neighborhood of Brothman's home one morning before dawn," Hoover said.

"They wanted to make absolutely certain that their stories before the grand jury would be consistent."

Later, the FBI head continued, Gold and Brothman talked with Semenov about information the two were to get for the Soviet government. Gold subsequently was employed by Brothman as a chemist. He left Brothman's employ in June, 1948.

FACES ADDITIONAL FINES.

Saypol also said that Brothman was head of the engineering firm of A. Brothman Associates, Inc., of 29-28 41st ave., Long Island City, Queens.

The conspiracy indictment charges that Brothman and Miss Moskowitz arranged to give "false, fictitious and manufactured information" concerning an association between Brothman and Gold to the 1947 grand jury.

Maximum penalty for conviction under the conspiracy indictment is a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment of two years, or both.

Brothman, also indicted separately on a charge of obstructing justice, faces an additional penalty of \$1,000 fine and one year in prison.

DIDN'T SUSPECT TRIO.

The second count of the indictment which named Brothman alone, alleged that in pursuance of the ascertained conspiracy "Harry Gold had a conversation with Thomas Kiernan, at 52 Wall st., New York."

Kiernan, an attorney with the firm, Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Cox, said his firm had represented Brothman's company two or three years ago in a financing matter and that "Brothman and Gold were in the office from time to time."

Kiernan said he also knew Miss Moskowitz.

The lawyer stated he "never suspected the trio of any subversive activities" and that his relationship to them was "purely professional."

Kiernan, a Fordham University graduate, lives in Pleasantville, N. Y., with his wife and four children.

Neither defendant was accused of spying in the bench warrant on which they were arrested.

In Washington, it was stated that the Moskowitz woman worked in the War Manpower Commission, in New York, from 1942 to 1944.

Saypol said the indictments were returned as the result of recent investigations and that because of statute limitations, neither could have been prosecuted after tomorrow if the indictments had waited.

Because of this, he said, the grand jury was summoned into emergency session by telegrams and telephone calls, some as distant as Massachusetts.

One grand juror, he said was given a summons for speeding while rushing to get to the U. S. Courthouse in time to hear Gold's testimony. The jury convened at 10:30 a. m., and was dismissed at 2:30 p. m.

Gold, arrested May 23, was returned to Philadelphia after his grand jury appearance yesterday.

Saypol said he would be brought back to New York Tuesday on another case."

He declined to elaborate on this when asked if this meant more arrests were expected.

Others arrested as alleged members of the Soviet espionage ring are Alfred Dean Slack, 44, a Syracuse chemist; David Greenglass, 28, former member of the Young Communist League; and Julius Rosenberg, 32, employee of a New York engineering firm.

In 1947, Saypol said, Gold and Brothman testified they met each other "through an introduction by 'Jacob Golos,' a Soviet spy now dead."

The U. S. attorney identified "Golos" as "the boss of Elizabeth Bentley, self-styled former Soviet courier."

Miss Moskowitz, according to Saypol, participated in the 1947 discussions with Gold and Brothman in which she gave "advice and counsel" on the course to pursue in "giving false testimony to the 1947 grand jury."

Saypol stated that Kiernan, "a reputable lawyer who unknowingly became a go-between," consulted with Gold before and after the latter appeared before the 1950 grand jury.

Hoover said Brothman told Gold the Soviet Union was the only country conducting a "true fight against fascism."

"According to Gold," Hoover said, "a Russian official in commending Brothman told him that his work for the Soviet Union was equal to the efforts of one or two brigades of men."

Hoover said that Gold formerly worked at a laboratory at 83-03 57th ave., Elmhurst, Queens, a part of Brothman's chemical plant.

HAD MANHATTAN PLANT.

Prior to 1942, the FBI Chief said, Brothman operated the Republic Chemical Machinery Co., at 114 E. 32 st., in Manhattan, and later was associated with various firms engaged in design work.

"He established his own consulting engineering firm, on 41st ave. in Queens, in August, 1944," Hoover added.

Brothman, born in New York City, Aug. 15, 1913, attended De Witt Clinton High School. He was graduated from Columbia in 1933, specializing in chemical engineering and accountancy. He was married June 15, 1947.

Miss Moskowitz was born in Bayonne, N. J., June 10, 1926, and was graduated from City College in 1942.

Nab Engineer, Woman In Atom Spy Ring Here

By Anthony Marino and James Desmond

A New York industrial engineer and his woman business associate were indicted and arrested yesterday on charges of covering up the activities of Harry Gold, 39, the Philadelphia chemist who pleaded guilty 10 days ago to being an atom spy for Russia. Gold is now awaiting sentence, which could be death.

The new suspects are the fifth and sixth American citizens to be linked with Gold since his arrest for espionage in May.

They are Abraham Brothman, 36, married and the father of two children, of 41-08 42d St., Sunnyside, Queens, and Miriam Moskowitz, 34, of 151 Eighth Ave. They are associated in two firms—A. Brothman Associates, Inc., engineers, of 29-28 41st St., Long Island City, Queens, and Ulster Chemicals Inc., a cosmetics company of Cliffwood, N. J., principally owned by Miss Moskowitz.

The two were arrested by the FBI at the Cliffwood plant almost at the same time that the federal grand jury investigating subversive activities indicted them in an extraordinary Saturday session lasting four and a quarter hours.

There are two counts in the indictment. In the first count, Brothman and Miss Moskowitz are charged with conspiring with Gold to give false testimony before the 1947 grand jury. The second count charges Brothman with telling the concocted story.

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SEC. 12
NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

648

TITLE

CLASS

From
NY

DATED JUL 30 1950

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

100-95068-a 4

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AUG 2 1950

N. Y. C.

ED TO

The conspiracy count carries a maximum penalty of two years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. On the second count, Brothman faces an additional year in prison and an added \$1,000 fine.

Gold Turns In Pals.

The grand jurors were summoned from as far away as northern Massachusetts by U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol to hear Gold himself testify against the pair as the Government's chief witness. The case was presented to the jury by Special Assistant Attorney General Thomas J. Donegan.

It was the first time in recent memory that a federal grand jury had convened on a Saturday in Summer in the Southern New York District.

Saypol said the case against Brothman and Miss Moskowitz was based on an attempt to conceal the circumstances of how, several years ago, Brothman and Gold first became acquainted.

Knew Jacob Golos.

Summoned before the grand jury in July, 1947, Brothman and Miss Moskowitz decided that Brothman should testify that he had met Gold through the late Jacob Golos,

(Continued on page 48, col. 4)

Nab Engineer, Woman Pal in A-Spy Ring Here

(Continued from page 2)

identified by Elizabeth Bentley as a Soviet spy-recruiting agent when she testified before a Congressional inquiry.

On July 22, 1947, Brothman so testified and then he and Miss Moskowitz, according to Saypol, badgered Gold into telling the same story when he was called by the grand jury on July 31, 1947. To make sure that Gold followed instructions, Saypol said, Brothman sent him to his own lawyer, Thomas Kiernan, 52 Wall St., both before and after Gold's grand jury appearance, to repeat the story.

Feared-Doublecross.

The U. S. attorney absolved Kiernan of any knowledge of the scheme. He said the lawyer had been duped into hearing Gold tell the fictitious story twice because Brothman feared a doublecross.

Subsequently, the FBI learned that Brothman and Gold actually had met through Semen H. Semenov, an Amtorg Trading Corp. official, long since recalled behind the Iron Curtain, and further investigation started, Saypol said. Semenov has been linked with Soviet atomic spying in this country on several occasions.

But the case against Brothman didn't begin to jell until last Winter, when Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the German-born British scientist, confessed in London and was sentenced to 14 years for spying on atomic developments for the Soviet Union.

Fuchs named Gold as one of his

American contacts in the atomic spying and Gold was arrested early in May. He promptly confessed, and began to cooperate with the authorities.

As a result of his talking, three men had been arrested up to yesterday. They are Jacob Rosenberg, 32, of 10 Monroe St., his brother-in-law, David Greenglass, and Alfred Dean Slack, Syracuse scientist. Rosenberg has insisted on his innocence, but the others are said to be cooperating with the FBI. All are jailed in default of bail.

Get Hearings Tomorrow.

The arrests of Brothman and Miss Moskowitz came too late for them to be arraigned yesterday. They reached the Federal Building in Foley Square at 5:40 P. M., but no federal judge was available. As a result Brothman was sent to the Federal House of Detention and Miss Moskowitz to the Women's House of Detention to await hearings tomorrow.

Brothman, short and dark, holds a degree from Columbia, the FBI said. He was coatless when taken into the Federal Building.

Miss Moskowitz, a City College graduate and former employe of the War Manpower Commission in this city, is an attractive woman, with light hair, standing about 5 feet 6. She was wearing a white blouse and a print skirt when arrested.

After testifying against the pair, Gold was returned to his cell in Philadelphia.

(Other pictures on page 1)

Jail Man, Woman As Links to Gold, Confessed A-Spy

An Army reserve officer who once employed confessed atomic spy Harry Gold in his Long Island City engineering firm, and a woman business partner described as a Government ex-employee, were indicted and jailed yesterday on a charge of obstructing justice in espionage investigations.

Their seizure involved a dramatic race against time in an effort to forestall the three-year statute of limitations in such cases, which would have made them immune to arrest tomorrow. Gold was rushed here from Philadelphia to testify before a hastily called session of the Federal Grand Jury and the indictments were quickly forthcoming.

Within minutes, FBI agents awaiting the word nabbed Abraham Brothman, 37, of 41-08 42d St., Sunnyside, Queens, once named by reformed spy queen Elizabeth Bentley as an alleged Red agent, and Miriam Moskowitz, 34, of 151 8th Ave. The arrests were made at Brothman's Cliffwood, N. J., Ulster Chemical Co. plant. Miss Moskowitz is a partner of Brothman's in both the Jersey plant and the Long Island City firm of A. Brothman Associates, Inc.

It was reported that only the time problem kept the jury from handing down actual espionage indictments, instead of the more quickly prepared lesser charge.

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From
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DATED JUL 30 1950

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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The prisoners, in separate FBI cases, arrived at the Federal Courthouse at 5:40 p. m., and were taken immediately to FBI headquarters for fingerprinting and questioning. Then Brothman, medium-built and quiet in manner, was lodged in the Federal House of Detention, and Miss Moskowitz in the Women's House of Detention, pending arraignment tomorrow.

FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover said Brothman, a chemical engineer and reserve Army officer, was named by Gold as his associate in espionage activities in behalf of Russia in 1941. Miss Moskowitz, a graduate of CCNY and a native of Bayonne, N. J., was employed by the War Manpower Commission here from 1942 to 1944.

Cite 1947 Probe

The indictment charges that Brothman conspired with Gold to obstruct justice during an appearance before a Federal grand jury investigating spy activities here in 1947. It charges that Gold and Brothman both said they first met through the late Jacob Golos, another Soviet spy, instead of at a conference arranged by Semen M. Semenov, an official of Amtorg, the Soviet trading agency.

Hoover said Gold and Brothman had talked with Semenov, who was known to Gold as "Sam," concerning information of value that the "men were to secure for the Soviet government." Gold said Brothman urged him to tell the concocted story before the grand jury so their stories would be consistent.

When Gold, a 39-year-old biochemist, left Brothman's employ in June, 1948, Brothman warned him to stick by the story, the chemist testified, but the FBI said Brothman was arrested through the efforts of Gold, who has confessed his part in the huge Red spy syndicate plot and has been helping round up other members of the ring.

Hoover said Gold reported a

Continued on Page 24

Indict Pair Here As Links to Gold

Continued from Page 2

Russian official once told Brothman that his (Brothman's) efforts in behalf of the U.S.S.R. were equal to the "work of one or two brigades of men."

U.S. Attorney Saypol, who was before the Federal grand jury for more than four hours yesterday, said the indictment charged "conspiracy to defraud the U. S. in the exercises of its governmental function of administering and enforcing the criminal laws." Conviction on this count calls for a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for five years or both.

Saypol said the grand jury was hastily summoned by telegrams early yesterday after it became evident that Miss Moskowitz and Brothman would not be subject to punishment under the statute of limitations, which in this case would have expired tomorrow morning. Some of the jury were vacationing in New England and spending weekends on Long Island.

They dashed to New York and met about 10:30 a. m. Gold, who has been held in \$100,000 bail in Philadelphia, where he admitted he was the go-between for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the British atomic spy, and the Soviet Union, was brought here early yesterday.

The jury took no luncheon "break" and worked continuously with Saypol until 2:45 p. m., when Gold was taken to Saypol's office and the jury dismissed. At the same moment, a bench warrant was relayed to the waiting FBI agents in Cliffwood, who picked up Brothman and Miss Moskowitz in the plant there.

Faypol said the government has learned the woman participated in discussions with Gold and Brothman in which she gave "advice and counsel" on the course to pursue in giving false testimony to the 1947 grand jury.

Miss Moskowitz lives in a walkup with a Mr. and Mrs. Kogon. She was a secretary to Brothman for years before becoming a partner in his Cliffwood firm, which manufactures a hair lotion, among other things.

Brothman is a Columbia University graduate. He was born in New York Aug. 15, 1913, and attended Dewitt Clinton High School. He specialized in chemical engineering at Columbia.

He was married June 15, 1947, and has two children. He operated the Republican Chemical Machinery Co., of 114 E. 32d St., up to 1942. He later worked for other firms in design work and then set up his own firm of engineers.

It was not immediately learned whether reported testimony by David Greenglass, a former Army sergeant charged with being a member of the conspiracy, played a role in the arrests yesterday. Greenglass, who worked on the atomic bomb at Los Alamos, N. M., has been reported cooperating with the government.

Also arrested in the spy ring, which was reputedly led by Dr. Fuchs, now serving 14 years in Britain, are Julius Rosenberg, 32, a native New Yorker and a former employe of the Army Signal Corps, and Alfred Dean Slack a Syracuse scientist.

Miss Moskowitz is the first woman to be connected in any way with what Hoover has called the "Soviet espionage apparatus" that was cracked wide open by the arrests of Greenglass, Slack, Fuchs, Gold and Rosenberg.

Spy Probe Jails Ex-Boss of Gold

Woman Also Arrested on Charges Of Obstructing Justice in Inquiry

Federal agents late yesterday arrested—and a grand jury promptly indicted—the one-time employer of confessed atom spy Harry Gold and his secretary on charges obstructing justice in a Government atomic espionage inquiry.

The arrest and indictment of the pair by a grand jury in Manhattan after it had heard Gold testify for more than four hours were announced by FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover in Washington, FBI agents in Cliffwood, N. J., where the arrests were made, and Federal Attorney Irving H. Saypol in Manhattan. The FBI said flatly the arrests were a direct result of Gold's testimony.

Taken into custody at Cliff-

wood were Abraham Brothman, 37, of 42-08 42d St., Sunnyside, an engineer, and his secretary and a stockholder in at least one of several firms he owns, Miriam Moscovitz, 34, of 151 5th Ave., Manhattan.

Linked With Dr. Fuchs

Gold, 39-year-old Philadelphia bio-chemist, was arrested there May 23 and indicted in Brook-

CITES VALUE OF SPY

The value of spies was emphasized last night when J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, disclosed that confessed spy Harry Gold had reported a Soviet official once told Abraham Brothman that his (Brothman's) efforts in behalf of the Soviet Union were equal to the work of one or two brigades of men. A brigade in general military sense refers to two or more regiments.

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lyn June 10, charged with plotting with two others, both of whom are believed to be in Russia, to pass American atomic secrets to the Soviet. He was linked with Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British atomic scientist, now serving 14 years in England for espionage.

Saypol said that Brothman, head of the engineering firm of A. Brothman Associates, with offices at 29-28 41st Ave., Long Island City, and laboratories at 65-03 37th Ave., Elmhurst, employed Gold as a chemist until June, 1948. Miss Moscovitz was then Brothman's secretary, Saypol said.

The indictments returned yesterday charge Brothman, Miss Moscovitz and Gold arranged to give false information about their actual relations to a 1947 Federal grand jury, agreeing to tell the same stories.

Specifically, the indictments charged Brothman and Miss Moscovitz with "conspiracy to defraud the United States in the exercise of its governmental

Continued on Page 2

Pair Indicted After Red Agent Tells of Plot

Continued from Page 1

function of administering and enforcing the criminal laws."

Employed by Amtorg

Hoover, in Washington, said Gold had met Brothman in 1942. At that time, Gold has confessed, he was engaged in Soviet espionage work, co-operating with Semen M. Semenov, one of the two others named in the indictment against Gold. Semenov, an employe of Amtorg, the Russian purchasing agency in the United States, since has returned to Russia.

Hoover said Semenov in 1942 was the head of "this particular Soviet espionage network," and that later Gold and Brothman discussed information they were to obtain for Russia.

It was in connection with the first meeting that Gold and Brothman were alleged to have given false information to the grand jury. Both told the grand jury they had met through the late Jacob Golos, another Soviet spy, instead of through Semenov. Gold later admitted Brothman had urged him to tell this story so both tales would be the same.

The FBI said that when Gold left Brothman's employ in 1948, Brothman told him to stick with the story, but agents said Gold, after confessing to his espionage work, provided full information that led to Brothman's arrest and indictment.

~~Arrested in Jersey Plant~~

Conviction on the charges against Brothman and Miss Moscowitz carries a maximum of a \$5,000 fine and imprisonment for five years.

The arrests took place in the plant of the Ulster Chemical Company at Cliffwood. Saypol said Brothman owns the plant, which produces materials used in the bleaching and textile industries, and that Miss Moscowitz is the principal stockholder. Plant employees said later they saw Brothman around often, but that his principal job seemed to be the design of special machinery for specific jobs and supervision of its installation.

Speed was the essence of the entire development. The grand jury was summoned by telegram Friday night to its special session yesterday and Gold was brought to Manhattan from Philadelphia. The jury began questioning him at 10:30 a.m. Without even a break for lunch the session went on for four hours and 15 minutes.

The Cliffwood arrests were being made while Gold was concluding his testimony, and by 4 p.m. the indictment naming Brothman and Miss Moscowitz was handed up.

NEW SPY ROUND-UP BRINGS 2 ARRESTS; OTHERS DUE SOON

Engineer and Woman Once in
U. S. Employ Seized After
Hurried Indictments.

LINK WITH GOLD CHARGED

Man Is Accused of Getting
Espionage Agent to Give
False Testimony in 1947

BY ALEXANDER FEINBERG

The indictment and arrest of a chemical engineer and of a woman formerly employed by the War Manpower Commission on charges of conspiracy were announced here late yesterday by United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol.

Simultaneous announcement was made in Washington by Attorney General J. Howard McGrath.

The indictments were returned against Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz after Harry Gold, confessed espionage agent, now awaiting sentence, had been brought here from Philadelphia to testify before a hurriedly convened United States grand jury investigating subversive activities.

The importance of the new arrests was stressed by official statements in Washington that Brothman and Gold were part of a Soviet spy apparatus under a Russian trade organization chief working to ferret out atomic secrets.

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Brothman was indicted also on a count of "attempting to impede and obstruct the due administration of justice." He was charged specifically with having influenced and "intimidated" Gold into giving false testimony concerning their relationship when Gold appeared before a special grand jury on July 31, 1947. This was the same grand jury that returned the perjury indictment against Alger Hiss.

Both Arrested in Jersey

Brothman and Miss Moskowitz were taken into custody by Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents at 4 P. M. in the plant of the Ulster Chemical Company at Cliffwood, N. J. The indictments against them had been handed up a short time before to Federal Judge Sidney Sugarman, who had signed the order permitting Gold to be brought here.

The grand jury sat from 10:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. without a break. Many of its members had been summoned from distant points, where they were week-ending or on vacation. Gold was the principal witness, but there were others who were not identified.

The arrests were conducted with the utmost secrecy to forestall premature disclosures that might interfere with future developments. They are linked with an espionage ring that included Dr. Klaus Fuchs, English atomic scientist; Gold, a former United States Army sergeant, and others.

Gold, questioned in 1947 just after Brothman had testified before a grand jury here, was not taken into custody until Dr. Fuchs had been seized in London. It was not until after the F. B. I. had uncovered leads here and had gone to London to question the atomic

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

NEW SPY ROUND-UP BRINGS 2 ARRESTS

Continued From Page 1

scientist that Gold was arrested and emerged as a major spy figure.

A painstaking dovetailing of facts worked the trail back to Gold and then to Brothman. The original scent had grown almost cold. It was supplied by Elizabeth Bentley in her first disclosures of the existence of a Washington spy apparatus and was received with a degree of skepticism.

But officials recalled that Miss Bentley had mentioned Brothman in her testimony before a grand jury here in 1947 as an agent from whom she obtained plans, blueprints and other vital information. She was introduced to him, she testified, by the late Jacob Golos, her "boss" and chief of the spy apparatus, who later fled to Russia. She said that she had met Brothman on street corners, restaurants and other meeting places where he would supply this information, which she turned over to Golos.

When Brothman was taken before the grand jury on July 22, 1947, it is now disclosed, he said he knew both Golos and "Helen," the undercover name for Miss Bentley, but he testified that he gave her only plans for industrial processes and simple chemical formulas, all for the purpose of obtaining a contract with Russia for his concern.

Plot on Testimony Charged

Brothman is charged with having informed Gold of the substance of his "false" testimony for the purpose of "enabling Gold to conform his testimony with that of Brothman," according to the indictment. Nine days later, on July 31, Gold told the grand jury "a concocted story of his associations with Brothman," the indictment declares.

Brothman also told the grand jury that he had met Gold as the result of an introduction through Golos; but, according to informed sources, that was not the case.

"The fact of how he [Brothman] met Gold is of great importance with reference to other activities going on," an official explained.

That the new arrests were part of a larger forthcoming round-up was tacitly confirmed by Mr. Saypol.

"We are working on some matters and this comes in the midst of them," he said. "We always have a grand jury sitting and we are starting to piece things together."

HELD FOR CONSPIRACY



Abraham Brothman



Miriam Moskowitz

Associated Press

Mr. Saypol said that Miss Moskowitz had participated in the discussions between Brothman and Gold in the course of arranging for Gold's "fabricated" story.

Range of Activities Wide

The United States Attorney, in response to questions, indicated that espionage activities now being inquired into had a range much beyond that originally disclosed by Miss Bentley.

Asked concerning possible Communist affiliations of the two arrested yesterday, Mr. Saypol said he recalled that Miss Bentley had named Brothman as a Communist

but that he did not know about Miss Moskowitz.

Present as reporters talked with Mr. Saypol was Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, who had conducted the questioning of Brothman and Gold before the grand jury in 1947. Mr. Donegan also had presented the Hiss case to the grand jury. The former State Department official was indicted for perjury on the testimony of Whittaker Chambers, confessed former member of a Washington espionage ring.

In Washington J. Edgar Hoover.

director of the F. B. I., disclosed that Gold and Brothman had been brought together by Semen H. Semenov, an official of Amtorg, the Soviet trading organization. Semenov was identified by Mr. Hoover as the head of a Soviet spy ring working on atomic secrets.

Mr. Hoover said that Gold and Brothman first met in New York in 1941 and that they conferred with Semenov about information that Russia desired. Brothman told Gold, according to Mr. Hoover, that the Soviet Union was the only country conducting a real fight against fascism.

"According to Gold," the F. B. I. head said, "a Russian official in commending Brothman told him that his work for the Soviet Union was equal to the efforts of one or two brigades of men."

Mr. Hoover said also that Gold in 1946 was employed in an Elmhurst, Queens, laboratory operated by Brothman's engineering concern.

Gold, brought here yesterday morning after being questioned by F. B. I. men in Philadelphia on Friday on "leads" that have been developing since the end of June, was returned to Philadelphia last night. He has admitted passing information stolen by Dr. Fuchs and was one of four United States citizens arrested earlier on charges of delivering atomic secrets to the Russians. The others are David Greenglass, 28, the former Army sergeant, and Julius Rosenberg, 32, both of New York, and Alfred Dean Slack, 44, of Syracuse.

Mr. Saypol said that speedy action was necessary in the case of Brothman and Miss Moskowitz in that the three-year statute of limitations would have made prosecution impossible tomorrow.

Brothman and Miss Moskowitz were brought to the United States Courthouse at Foley Square from New Jersey at 5:40 P. M. They were taken immediately to the F. B. I. offices for fingerprinting

and questioning. They arrived here in separate cars.

Brothman, 36 years old and the father of two children, lives at 42-08 Forty-second Street, Sunnyside, Queens. He is head of the engineering concern of A. Brothman Associates, Inc., 29-28 Forty-first Avenue, Long Island City, Queens.

Born in New York on Aug. 15, 1913, he attended De Witt Clinton High School and, in 1933, was graduated from Columbia University. He specialized in chemical engineering and accountancy.

Up to 1942 he operated the Republic Chemical Machinery Company, at 114 East Thirty-second Street, later worked for various concerns in designing and set up his own concern of consulting engineers in 1944.

In U. S. Service 2 Years

Miss Moskowitz, unmarried and 34 years old, lives at 151 Eighth Avenue. She was born June 10, 1916, at Bayonne, N. J., and was graduated from City College in

1942. She was employed by the War Manpower Commission in New York from 1942 until 1944. She was said to be an officer of the Brothman engineering concern.

Because a Federal judge was not available — Judge Sugarman had been summoned from out of town for the return of the indictment, and went back after the grand jury was dismissed — it was decided to arraign Brothman and Miss Moskowitz tomorrow. Brothman was sent to the Federal House of Detention, 427 West Street, and Miss Moskowitz was taken to the Women's House of Detention on Greenwich Avenue.

When they arrived at the Federal Building, Brothman, short and dark and wearing a shirt and slacks, was flanked by two F. B. I. agents. Two others escorted Miss Moskowitz, a tall, attractive blonde, who wore a white blouse and flowered skirt.

Gold appeared the picture of utter dejection when he left the grand jury room and was taken to

Mr. Saypol's office at 2:50 P. M. His head was down almost to his chest and he shuffled along with shoulders stooped.

Brothman, if convicted, faces a maximum sentence of two years in prison and \$10,000 fine on the charge of "conspiracy to defraud the United States in the exercise of its governmental function of administering and enforcing the criminal laws," and an additional year in prison and a \$1,000 fine on the charge of obstructing justice. Miss Moskowitz was indicated only on the conspiracy charge.

Chemist Held With Woman In Spy Case

Engineer and Secretary
Indicted; Conspiracy to
Help Gold Is Charged

By Harold Brown

Abraham Brothman, thirty-six, a Queens chemical engineer, described as a former associate of Harry Gold, confessed courier of atomic secrets to Russian spies, was indicted in United States District Court yesterday for obstructing justice.

Also indicted by a hastily summoned grand jury was Miriam Moskowitz, thirty-four, a former secretary of Brothman's and his business associate.

Gold was said to have worked as a chemist for Brothman until 1949. When Gold left the Brothman firm, his employer warned him to stick to his story about their meeting, but Brothman was indicted on the testimony of Gold. F. B. I. officials said.

Brothman, who lives at 41-08 Forty-second Street, Sunnyside, and Miss Moskowitz, whose home is at 151 Eighth Avenue, were arrested at 3:30 p. m. in Cliffwood, N. J., in Monmouth County, where Brothman operates a chemical factory manufacturing permanent wave preparations. It was announced by Irving H. Saypol, United States Attorney.

Conspiracy Charged

Specifically, the indictment charged Brothman with one count of conspiracy to defraud the government and one count of obstructing justice in advising Gold to give false testimony on July 31, 1947, before a special grand jury here investigating subversive activities. Miss Moskowitz was indicted only on the first count.

Brothman is charged with having informed Gold of the substance of this own testimony before the same jury on July 22, 1947, so Gold could make his story conform.

The two men, it is alleged, agreed to tell the jury that they had been brought together by one Jacob Golos, a deceased Soviet agent.

The actual fact, it was stated in Washington yesterday by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was that they became acquainted through an official of Amtorg, official trading corporation, whom Mr. Hoover identified as head of a Soviet spy ring working on atomic secrets. Mr. Hoover identified this man as Semen H. Semenov.

Named by Miss Bentley

Gold, thirty-nine-year-old biochemist, pleaded guilty in United States District Court in Philadelphia on July 20 of carrying on atomic spywork for the Russians and acting as a go-between for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British spy, in 1943 and 1944.

According to Thomas J. Donagan, special assistant to the Attorney General, both Brothman

(Continued on page 21, column 1)

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pursue in giving the grand jury the false testimony.

Followed Russian's Order

It was learned that in 1947 Miss Bentley told the grand jury that Golos, whom she described as her boss as a Communist "apparatus," ordered her to meet Brothman, and to get from him various plans, drawing and blueprints.

Brothman admitted this, it was disclosed, but said that the plans were for certain chemical kettles which he said he hoped to sell to the Soviet Union on a commercial basis.

"We know now that the plans were something more important than that," a government source said yesterday.

In Washington, Mr. Hoover said that after the original meeting between Gold and Brothman, on a New York street in 1941, the two men conferred with Semenov on information desired by Russia.

"According to Gold," Mr. Hoover said, "a Russian official, in commending Brothman, told him that his work for the Soviet Union was equal to the efforts of one or two brigades of men."

Semenov, who has returned to Russia, has been described as the mysterious "John Doe" indicted with Gold on the war-time espionage charge. It was also disclosed yesterday that Gold was employed by Brothman as a chemist until 1948.

Brothman was born in New York

Spy Arrests

(Continued from page one)

and Gold were named to a grand jury here as members of a Soviet apparatus by Miss Elizabeth Bentley. Later Miss Bentley also mentioned Brothman in this connection in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The second count of the true bill charged that on July 31, 1947, Brothman "knowingly and corruptly influenced, intimidated and impeded the said Harry Gold by urging, advising and persuading him to give false testimony before the said grand jury."

The conspiracy count of the indictment mentions that Gold, in pursuance with the alleged conspiracy, had a conversation with "Thomas Kiernan, at 52 Wall Street, New York." Mr. Saypol explained that Mr. Kiernan, "apparently a respectable attorney," who was Brothman's lawyer, met with Gold to see if any discrepancies existed between "Gold's and Brothman's stories." Mr. Saypol said that Mr. Kiernan was apparently unaware that the stories were "manufactured."

In announcing the arrest of Brothman and Miss Moscovitz at the Ulster Chemical Company, in Cliffwood, Mr. Saypol said the grand jury was hastily summoned Friday by telephone to appear at the United States Court House on Foley Square at 10:30 a. m. yesterday. F. B. I. agents traveled to Fire Island, N. Y., to notify one juror, while a second received a ticket for speeding on his way to the city, Mr. Saypol said.

Gold Testifies

After meeting for more than four hours, during which time Gold testified, the jurors handed up a sealed indictment to Judge Sidney Sugarman. Upon the arrest of Brothman and Miss Moscovitz, the indictment was made public, by Mr. Saypol here and by Attorney General J. Howard McGrath in Washington. Gold was brought from Philadelphia by United States marshals.

Mr. Saypol explained that the haste with which the jury was summoned was partly due to the fact that the Federal statute of limitations on obstructing justice and conspiracy to defraud the government is three years and would have run out tomorrow as to Brothman and Miss Moscovitz.

He said that it was learned only two weeks ago that Miss Moscovitz had participated in the 1947 discussions between Gold and Brothman and that she gave "advice and counsel" on the course to

Leaving Court After Testifying in Spy Case



Herald Tribune—Acme

Harry Gold, left, confessed courier for Russian atom spies, being escorted from Federal Court House by a deputy marshal

City and was graduated from Columbia University in 1933. He is married and has two children. In addition to his chemical interests in New Jersey, he is head of the engineering firm of A. Brothman Associates, Inc., 29-28 Forty-first Avenue, Long Island City, Queens.

Miss Moscovitz, unmarried, was born at Bayonne, N. J. She is a graduate of City College and from 1942 until 1944 was employed by the War Manpower Commission in New York City. She was Brothman's secretary for a number of years and later became a stockholder in his chemical enterprise.

Gold who was arrested on May 23 is the first of four American citizens to be accused of delivering secrets of nuclear fission to the Russians.

Brothman and Miss Moscovitz, who were brought from Cliffwood in separate cars, arrived at the Court House at 5:40 p. m. They

were taken immediately to the F. B. I. office for questioning and fingerprinting. Because of the late hour, arraignment of the prisoners was put over until tomorrow. Brothman, short and dark, wore a shirt and slacks. Miss Moskovitz, tall and blonde, wore a white blouse and flowered skirt.

Honor South African Scientist

PHILADELPHIA, July 29 (AP).—

The Franklin Institute announced today award of the Elliott Chesson Medal for Scientific Research to P. J. Schonland, of Johannesburg, South Africa, for research regarding lightning. Dr. Henry B. Allen, executive vice-president of the institute, said Professor Schonland has devoted many years to the work, and his interpretations of the investigations made by him and his co-workers are accepted by leaders in this field."

Chemical Plant Engineer Tells Of Spy Arrests

Denies Chemist or Woman Is Officer of Concern; 9 F. B. I. Men Seized Pair

CLIFFWOOD, N. J., July 30 (AP).—Nobody was expecting the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the small plant of the Ulster Chemical Company yesterday afternoon.

Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, both now under arrest on Federal conspiracy charges in connection with a Soviet spy ring, had little to do. It was a hot day in the one-story brick factory.

Brothman had been a consulting engineer for the firm, which makes acids and chemicals used in the textile industry. Miss Moskowitz was known as his private secretary. This was one of their infrequent visits.

George Mack, a stationary engineer employed by the firm, said today the pair were "sitting there looking at the machinery and I had gone over to a corner of the building for something."

"I turned around and there were these F. B. I. men, nine of them. They took Brothman by the arm and led him and Miss Moskowitz out of the place. Brothman didn't have a chance to know what was going on."

Brothman and Miss Moskowitz are accused of obstructing justice

by influencing Harry Gold, a confessed spy, to give false testimony to a grand jury in New York. Gold, a Philadelphia chemist, has admitted giving Russia American atomic secrets which had been stolen by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British scientist. The F. B. I. charges that Gold told this false story as to how they met to a 1947 grand jury.

The arrest of the pair yesterday at the isolated little plant here was a "complete shock and surprise" to the four or five employees of the chemical company, Mr. Mack said.

He denied that Brothman or Miss Moskowitz were officers of the firm, although the Justice Department said Brothman was its head and the woman a stockholder and official. However, Mr. Mack declined to name the officers, saying they "would speak for themselves."

He said Brothman was hired little more than six months ago as a consulting engineer.

"I guess he was a pretty good engineer," he said. "He used to show up here once or twice a month, and usually made his visits on Saturday morning to see whether there were any special problems that needed his attention."

"Sometimes we'd have an order that required some kind of special

machinery. He would figure out what we needed, and sometimes he would help install it."

Mr. Mack said there was no inkling that the mild-mannered engineer and his "secretary" were implicated in the Soviet spy ring which led to the arrest of six American citizens.

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From NY *Herald Tribune*
DATED JUL 31 1950
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Congress of F.E.C., anti-poll tax, anti-lynch and other civil rights legislation.

"The fight for these bills," said Marcantonio, "is a fight to protect the American people against the attack on their welfare by those who are responsible for the present war. It is inseparable from the fight for peace."

"It is obvious from the recommendations made by the President as well as the alternatives proposed by Bernard Baruch that this Congress will in one manner or another place the burden of this war on the shoulders of the common people of the U. S. and will relieve those who profit from this war of their responsibility."

"These recommendations (Truman's and Baruch's) reveal the true character of the war. They again demonstrate that it is not a war conducted in the best interest of the American people, nor to protect their security."

The All-Boro Retail Fruits Association, an organization of 1,500 independent fruit and grocery dealers in New York City, meanwhile, sent a letter to Congressional leaders urging an investigation of profiteering and hoarding and punishment of the guilty as "traitors to our country."

"The All-Boro Retail Fruits Association members have pledged themselves to hold the line as to prices and urge the public to refrain from hoarding," the letter said.

Arraign 2 In Spy Plot Case Today

A chemical engineer and a tall, attractive woman will be arraigned today on Federal conspiracy charges linking them with a Soviet spy ring declared to have stolen American atomic secrets.

The pair, Abraham Brothman, 36, and Miriam Moskowitz, 34, were indicted and arrested Saturday after a grand jury had heard Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist who has pleaded guilty of being involved with the British scientist, Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

There was a strong hint that further arrests can be expected.

"We are working on some matters and this comes in the midst of them," said U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol. "We always have a grand jury sitting and we are starting to piece things together."

Brothman and Miss Moskowitz—she is a former employee of the War Manpower Commission—are charged specifically with getting together with Gold and making up a false story for him to tell a Federal grand jury in 1947.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover charged that Gold and Brothman were connected with a Soviet spy apparatus headed by Semen H. Semenov, an official of Amtorg, the Russian trading organization. Hoover said that Gold told the 1947 grand jury he and Brothman were brought together by another person.

In the indictments, Brothman is charged with persuading and "intimidating" Gold into giving a false account of their meeting. Miss Moskowitz is accused of giving advice and counsel to the two men when they discussed the testimony Gold would give.

A second charge against Brothman is that he attempted to obstruct justice by persuading Gold to lie.

Brothman and Miss Moskowitz each could be sentenced to two years in prison and fined \$10,000 if convicted on the conspiracy count.

Both are associated with a chemical firm in New Jersey and an engineering firm in New York.

Brothman at 41-08 42d St., Sunnyside, Queens. He is married and has two children. Miss Moskowitz lives at 151 Eighth Ave., Manhattan.



ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
Faces Arraignment Today
Associated Press Photo

Marc Offers Plan to Balk Profiteering

A six-point program to protect the American public "against profiteering and the voraciousness of the war-makers" was urged yesterday by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-Man).

He called for price controls and a roll-back of prices to the Feb. 1, 1950, level; stricter rent controls; a \$25,000 limit on net income of individuals after payment of Federal income taxes; a excess profits tax "to stop the war profiteers"; extension of GI Bill of Rights benefits to all members of the armed forces from June 27 last; immediate enactment by

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3 A Spy Suspects Face Court Today

More Arrests Due, Officials Indicate

An attractive blond and two engineers were to be arraigned in Federal Court today on charges in connection with the spy ring that gave America's atomic bomb secrets to Red Russia.

Authorities indicated more arrests were due.

To be arraigned were:

Abraham Brothman, 37, of 41-08 42d st., Sunnyside, Queens, married and the father of two children.

Miriam Moskowitz, 34, of 151 8th ave., described as Brothman's secretary and business associate.

Julius Rosenberg, 32, of 10 Monroe st., married and the father of two children.

2 ARRESTED SATURDAY.

Brothman and Miss Moskowitz were arrested Saturday by nine FBI men at the Ulster Chemical Co., Cliffwood, N. J., on charges of conspiring to block justice.

They were accused specifically of concocting a phony story for Harry Gold, confessed spy, to tell the 1947 Federal grand jury investigating subversives.

The fake story, according to the charges, was to conceal the fact that Brothman and Gold originally were brought together by Semen H. Semenov, former head of the Soviet spy ring garnering U. S. A-bomb secrets.

On the conspiracy charge Brothman and Miss Moskowitz faced maximum penalties of two years in jail and a \$10,000 fine each. Brothman could get an additional year in jail and \$1,000 fine on a second charge he attempted to obstruct justice by persuading Gold to lie.

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EX-GOVERNMENT WORKER

Brothman, a chemical engineer, and Miss Moscovitz, a former employee of the War Manpower Commission, were said to be associated in two businesses — A. Brothman Associates, engineering firm, Long Island City, Queens, and the Ulster concern, a cosmetics maker.

Elizabeth Bentley, avowed former courier for a Washington spy web, had informed an earlier grand jury she met Brothman through the late Jacob Golos, head of a Red espionage ring.

She said she got blueprints, plans and other information from Brothman. She, in turn, handed the data to Golos, according to her testimony.

She reportedly also named Brothman in a list of 10 espionage agents given a Senate Judiciary subcommittee June 5, 1949.

CHARGE A-BOMB DATA RELAY

Rosenberg, according to the charges, allegedly arranged for his brother-in-law, David Greenglass, to relay secrets from the Los Alamos, N. M., A-bomb proving ground to Soviet agents. Greenglass, 28, a former Army sergeant, also is under arrest.

Alfred Dean Slack, 44, of Syracuse, N. Y., is the sixth alleged member of the ring being held.

Gold, 39-year-old Philadelphia chemist, is the only American who has pleaded guilty. He awaits sentence.

More A-Spy Arrests Due; 3 Face Court

Additional arrests were indicated as three suspects linked by the government to an espionage ring that transmitted atomic secrets to Russia were to be arraigned in Federal Court today.

Six Americans have been seized so far as alleged accessories in the group in which British atomic scientist Klaus Fuchs was a key figure. U.S. Atty. Saypol commented today that "we are starting to place things together."

Abraham Brothman, 36, Queens engineer, and his business associate, Miriam Moskowitz, 34, faced court on charges of conspiracy in inducing Harry Gold, confessed spy agent, to give false testimony before a Federal Grand Jury in 1947. Brothman allegedly forced Gold to conceal that they were introduced by Semen H. Semenov, former head of a Soviet spy apparatus.

Miss Moskowitz, Brothman's associate in the Ulster Chemical Co. of Cliffwood, N. J., and in his Long Island City engineering firm, is accused of giving advice in framing the false story. They were arrested in the Cliffwood plant Saturday, the same day they were indicted.

In a separate arraignment, Julius Rosenberg, 32, faced charges that he transmitted and arranged for others to transmit atomic secrets to Soviet agents. He has been in jail in default of \$100,000 bail since his arrest July 17.

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MORE ARRESTS HINTED IN GOLD ATOM-SPY CASE

Three suspects in the Fuchs-Gold atomic espionage ring faced arraignment today as more arrests were expected soon in the FBI's mopup of spies.

Abraham Brothman, 36, of 42-08 42d St., Sunnyside, an engineer and his blond business associate, Miriam Moskowitz, 34, of 151 8th Ave., Manhattan, were to be arraigned on charges of conspiring to induce Harry Gold, confessed spy, to lie to a grand jury in 1947.

Julius Rosenberg, 32, also an engineer, who insists he is innocent, was to be given a separate hearing on charges he helped transmit secret data from the Los Alamos, N. M., atom bomb proving ground to Soviet agents.

3 Others Confess

The FBI already has arrested three others in the nation's biggest spy roundup. They have confessed spying for Russia. Informed sources said additional arrests will come as soon as U. S. authorities can piece into a pattern the jigsaw information being furnished by the three men who have confessed.

Brothman and Miss Moskowitz were arrested Saturday just three days before the three-year statute of limitations would have prevented their indictment. They spent the weekend in Federal Houses of Detention in Manhattan.

Rosenberg, apparently the only one of the accused spies who is not co-operating with the FBI, has been held in \$100,000 bail since his arrest July 17.

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From NY *Brooklyn Eagle*

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FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Face Still Penalties

Brothman and Miss Moskowitz are not charged with espionage. They are charged with conspiracy to defraud the U. S. Government in enforcing criminal laws.

Both face maximum penalties of two years in jail and a \$10,000 fine if found guilty of making up fake stories for Brothman and Gold to tell a 1947 grand jury investigating subversives.

They allegedly schemed to have both men lie to conceal the fact that they met through Semen Semenov, former head of the Soviet atomic spy ring in the United States.

Brothman also is charged with "obstructing justice," a crime punishable by one year imprisonment and \$1,000 fine.

U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol indirectly confirmed that more arrests were expected when he commented on the latest arrests.

'Piece Things Together'

"We are working on some matters and this comes in the midst of them," he said. "We always have had a grand jury sitting and we are starting to piece things together."

After the British last February arrested the atomic scientist, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, for feeding A-bomb secrets to Russia, his confession implicated Gold, a Philadelphia chemist. Gold admitted he funneled Fuchs' information to Soviet agents, and pieces of the puzzle began falling into place.

One by one the men Gold said he worked with were picked up—Alfred Dean Slack, David Greenglass, Rosenberg men Brothman and Miss Moskowitz.

3 Atomic Spy Suspects Due In Court Today

Three suspects linked to the Dr. Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold spy ring that funneled atomic secrets to Soviet Russia will be arraigned in Federal Court here today.

Abraham Brothman, 36, Queens engineer, and his business associate, Miriam Moskowitz, 34, will



Miriam Moskowitz

face court for the first time since their arrest Saturday, the day they were indicted on charges of covering up Gold's atomic spy-ring contact.

In a separate arraignment, Julius Rosenberg, 32, also an engineer, will get a hearing on charges that he transmitted and arranged for others, notably his brother-in-law, David Greenglass, to transmit secret data from the Los Alamos, N. Mex., atom bomb proving ground to Soviet agents.

Both Remain Silent.

Rosenberg lives at 10 Monroe St., with his wife and two children. He has a small machine company at 870 E. Houston St. In jail in default of \$100,000 bail since his arrest on July 17, he has ridiculed the charges against him to his lawyer, Emanuel H. Bloch, 270 Broadway.

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No statement has been made yet by either Brothman or Miss Moskowitz, who were arrested too late on Saturday for arraignment, and were sent to federal houses of detention over the weekend.

They are charged with cooking up a fake story to tell the 1947 federal grand jury investigating subversives in order to conceal the fact that Brothman and Gold were brought together originally by Semen H. Semenov, former head of the Soviet's atomic-spying apparatus in the U. S. Semenov returned to Russia before the Fuchs-Gold spy ring was exposed.

He Faces Extra Year.

On this conspiracy charge, Brothman and Miss Moskowitz face maximum penalties of two years in jail and a \$10,000 fine, each.

Brothman faces an additional year and an added \$1,000 fine for telling the false story.

Furthermore, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has charged without elaboration, that Brothman was close to Semenov in the Soviet spy setup. Whether further charges will be brought against him in this connection has not been revealed.

Brothman and Miss Moskowitz are associated in two businesses—A. Brothman Associates, an engineering firm, of Long Island City, Queens, and Ulster Chemicals Inc., a cosmetics company, of Cliffwood, N. J., which Miss Moskowitz owns. They were arrested at the Cliffwood plant.

Brothman lives at 41-08 42d St., Bunnyside, Queens, with his wife and two children. He is a Columbia graduate.

Miss Moskowitz lives at 151 Eighth Ave. She is a CCNY graduate and once worked for the War Manpower Commission.

2 IN SPY INQUIRY FACE COURT TODAY

**Brothman, Miss Moskowitz
Accused of Inducing Gold
to Give False Testimony**

Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, arrested after their indictment on Saturday by a Federal Grand Jury investigating subversive activities, will be arraigned in Federal Court today.

Brothman, chemical engineer, and Miss Moskowitz, a former Government employe are charged with conspiring to block enforcement of United States criminal laws by inducing Harry Gold, confessed espionage agent, to give false testimony before a Federal Grand Jury in 1947.

Elizabeth Bentley, avowed former courier for a Washington spy apparatus, had told an earlier grand jury that she was introduced to Brothman by the late Jacob Golos, chief of a Russian spy ring, and that Brothman had supplied plans, blueprints and other information that she transmitted to Golos.

Miss Bentley, it was learned, also had named Brothman as one of ten espionage agents in an additional list furnished to an Immigration subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee on June 5, 1949.

She listed him as a Reserve Army officer and as an employe of the "Republic Steel Company." This last appeared to be a reference to the Republic Chemical Machinery Company, a concern operated here by Brothman up to 1942. It was not known yesterday whether Brothman had kept up his Reserve status.

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U. S. HOLDS COUPLE IN SPY INQUIRY HERE

**Brothman and Miss Moskowitz
Lose Plea for Reduction
of Their \$25,000 Bail**

Abraham Brothman, 36-year-old chemical engineer, and Miriam Moskowitz, 34, his business partner who is a former Government employe, were held in \$25,000 bail each yesterday in Federal Court on conspiracy charges arising out of a 1947 grand jury's espionage inquiry.

Their pleading was put over until tomorrow at the request of United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol.

Miss Moskowitz, in the half-hour proceeding before Judge J. Hoyt Davis of Atlanta, Ga., made her own plea for "reasonable" bail, saying she had no intention of "running away."

Judge Davis, however, fixed the \$25,000 figure recommended by the prosecutor after Mr. Saypol said that the case was directly related to an espionage investigation and that the couple was "very much involved in such activities."

Rosenberg Bail Stands

Other developments in a busy day at the United States Court House on Foley Square were these:

Julius Rosenberg, another suspect in the espionage inquiry, lost a plea for reduction of the \$100,000 bail in which he has been held, and his arraignment was put off until Aug. 15. Mr. Saypol indicated that his case would be put before the grand jury soon.

It was announced that a new August grand jury will be convened today prepared to hear recently developed evidence on subversion and espionage. Harry Glass, biochemist and confessed intermediary of the English atomic spy Dr. Klaus Fuchs, and David Greenglass, former United States Army technical sergeant, will be on hand when the grand jury meets. Rosenberg's wife, Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, who is a sister of Greenglass, was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury tomorrow.

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From

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DATED

AUG 1 1950

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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Greenblatt, accused of spying for Russia when he was an Army sergeant at the Los Alamos atomic power base, was questioned by Mr. Saypol in the prosecutor's office for more than an hour yesterday.

Relatives Appear With Them

After pleadings by suspects in mail box pilferings, Brothman and Miss Moskowitz were called before the bench at 11 A. M. They stood in a little group that included Brothman's wife, Mrs. Naomi Brothman, and Sylvan Moskowitz, a brother of Miss Moskowitz.

Copies of the indictment returned on Saturday were given to each suspect and Mr. Saypol read the charges. Both were accused of inducing Gold to tell a "concocted" story before a grand jury on July 31, 1947, to conform with that previously testified to by Brothman.

Sylvan Moskowitz told the court that he would be unable to get in touch with an attorney until later in the day and asked that the pleading be put off until Wednesday.

Miss Moskowitz whispered to her brother, urging him to ask that bail be set at once. When he did, Mr. Saypol told the court that Gold was a confessed espionage agent who had funneled atomic secrets to Soviet Russia. Any effort to hinder the disclosure that the ultimate destination of this information was "inimical to the welfare of this country" was a serious offense, he declared.

Judge Davis asked whether that investigation was continuing, and Mr. Saypol said, "Very actively, not only here but throughout the country."

Pleads For Lower Bail

Miss Moskowitz then spoke up, saying: "I know nothing of court procedure, but we are handicapped because our counsel is not here. The bail is very high. I am not intending to run away. I will be available but I would like to have reasonable bail set, at much less than \$25,000."

Judge Davis fixed bail at \$25,000. At Mr. Saypol's request, he informed Miss Moskowitz that a customary condition of bail was that she submit to being photographed and fingerprinted. The prosecutor told the Court that Miss Moskowitz had refused to affix her signature to the fingerprint card, whereupon she said her refusal was based on the advice of counsel not to sign any papers.

"That's rather curious," Mr. Saypol remarked. "She was advised by counsel even before she was apprehended and she just told the Court she did not have an attorney."

"I have a lawyer," Miss Moskowitz said, "and I have been advised."

"It seems to me," commented Mr. Saypol, "that if I were a lawyer in a grave case like this I would be available."

It developed later that Miss Moskowitz referred to William L. Messing, an attorney. At his office it was said that he was on vacation and was not certain that he had been retained.

Spy Data Coming In By The Hour, Says Saypol

U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol yesterday asserted that the spy inquiry being conducted here by his office and a Federal grand jury is "far from completed—we are getting more information every hour."

Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, 29, attractive wife of accused spy ring member Julius Rosenberg, will be called to testify tomorrow.

It was a busy day in Federal Court as far as activities on the increasingly more-active spy front were concerned.

Rosenberg, a 32-year-old engineer, of 10 Monroe St., appeared for a hearing which was postponed until Aug. 15 at the request of Saypol. The prosecutor said Rosenberg was subject to "intensive investigation." He is a brother-in-law of David Greenglass, 28, of 265 Rivington St., also held in \$100,000 bail pending further action on charges that

ASKED 48-HOUR DELAY



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Miriam Moskowitz, held in \$25,000 bail, returns to women's house of detention after asking for time to consult lawyer.

he committed espionage while working on the atom bomb at Los Alamos, N. M.

Rosenberg, continued Saypol, "is involved in a situation which has intensive ramifications. I am not at liberty to disclose why I seek the adjournment."

U. S. Commissioner McDonald then asked, "The investigation is not completed?"

"We are getting more information every hour," replied Saypol. Emanuel Bloch, attorney for Rosenberg, angrily objected to the postponement. He said his client was arrested July 17 and had been held thus far on an affidavit signed by an FBI agent, who based his report on "information and belief." He asked for a drastic reduction of "this impossible bail," but the request was denied.

Scheduled to go before the new August grand jury today are Greenglass and Harry Gold, 39-year-old Philadelphia biochemist who admitted he was a vital link in the spy ring headed by Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

Both have been reported talking freely to Federal authorities. Gold, brought here from Philadelphia Saturday in time to testify before a special session of the grand jury which resulted in the arrests of Miriam Moskowitz and chemical engineer Abraham



ABRAHAM BROTHMAN

Brothman, has been particularly cooperative.

Brothman, 36, of 41-08 42d St., Sunnyside, Queens, and Miriam, 34, of 151 8th Ave., appeared for a hearing yesterday. They were held in \$25,000 bail each after they requested a 48-hour postponement.

The hearing was rescheduled for tomorrow.

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2 PLEAD NOT GUILTY —IN SPY CONSPIRACY

Abraham Brothman, chemical engineer, and his business associate, Miriam Moskowitz, pleaded not guilty yesterday in Federal Court to charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice.

The 36-year-old engineer, of 41-08 Forty-second Street, Sunnyside, Queens, also pleaded innocent to a second count in the indictment which charges him with attempting to influence the testimony of Harry Gold, confessed atom spy for Russia, when Gold appeared as a witness before a New York Federal grand jury in July, 1947.

Miss Moskowitz, 34, of 151 Eighth Avenue, is charged only with the conspiracy count.

At the same time, Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis refused to reduce the \$25,000 bail for each despite a half-hour plea by Miss Moskowitz' attorney, William L. Messing. Judge Davis set Sept. 11 as the day for fixing a trial date.

In his effort to reduce the bail from \$25,000 to \$1,000, Mr. Messing declared that it had been "unfortunate" that the case had been presented to the public in "such a grossly exaggerated and misleading fashion."

Pointing out that the charges against the defendants related only to the alleged conspiracy to obstruct justice, the attorney said: "It is most regrettable that the spying activities of persons other than the two defendants have distorted this case to the public out of all proportion."

Mr. Messing said that he believed the charges against Brothman were first brought by Gold and Elizabeth T. Bentley, former Communist courier. He characterized both as "scoundrels of the most despicable type."

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol then took Mr. Messing to task for attempting "to minimize the gravity of the offense against the defendants, which is obstruction of justice, and then to negate the possible consequences from these insidious associations with the confessed spy, Harry Gold, and subsequent machinations to conceal the true facts as they transpired between Brothman and Gold."

Meanwhile, the August Federal grand jury, which is expected to hear testimony concerning subversive activities, sat for two and a half hours yesterday. The only persons who appeared before the panel were Mr. Saypol and his chief assistant, Myer S. Eane, it was learned.

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2 Deny Plot to Balk Justice in Spying Inquiry

Abraham Brothman, 36-year-old chemical engineer, and his business associate, Miriam Moskowitz, 34, who were indicted by the federal grand jury investigating subversive activities, pleaded innocent yesterday in Federal Court to charges of obstructing justice.

Brothman, who lives at 41-08 42nd St., Sunnyside, Queens, also pleaded innocent to a charge of trying to influence the testimony of



Abraham
Brothman

Miriam
Moskowitz

Lose plea for big bail slash.

Harry Gold, confessed atom bomb spy, when the latter appeared before a federal grand jury here in July, 1947.

Asks Big Bail Slash.

Defense attorney William L. Messing asked that \$25,000 bail in which each is held be cut to \$1,000, declaring that the charges "relate solely to the alleged conspiracy to obstruct justice." He added that "it is most regrettable that the spying activities of persons other than the two defendants have distorted this case to the public ~~all~~ out of proportion."

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U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol charged that Messing was trying to "minimize the gravity of the offense, which is obstruction of justice, and then to negate the possible consequences from these insidious associations with the confessed spy, Gold, and subsequent machinations to conceal the true fact as they transpired between Brothman and Gold."

\$25,000 Bail Stands.

Judge T. Hoyt Davis refused to lower the bail, and then announced that a trial date will be set on Sept. 11.

The extradition hearing for David Greenglass, indicted in New Mexico as a Soviet spy suspect, was adjourned by U. S. Commissioner Edward W. McDonald until Aug. 28.

The August regular federal grand jury sat for 2½ hours yesterday and heard testimony from Saypol and his chief assistant, Myles J. Lane.

Two Deny Guilt In Spy Case at Court Hearing

Judge Won't Cut Bond of
\$25,000 for Brothman
and Miriam Moskowitz

Abraham Brothman and Miss Miriam Moskowitz pleaded not guilty yesterday to an indictment charging them with conspiracy to obstruct justice during a grand jury investigation of espionage.

Judge T. Hoyt Davis, sitting in United States District Court, refused to reduce their bonds of \$25,000 each and fixed Sept. 11 as the day to set a trial date. Brothman also pleaded not guilty to a second count against him alone. This charged him with allegedly attempting to influence the testimony of Harry Gold, confessed atom spy for Russia, before a Federal grand jury investigating espionage in July, 1947.

The two defendants, indicted and arrested Saturday in a Cliffwood, N. J., chemical plant in which they are principals, answered "not guilty" firmly and clearly just before their lawyer, William L. Messing, began a twenty-eight-minute speech. Through "unfortunate publicity" and because of "the general hysteria created," the public has "erroneously" been led to believe that his clients were charged with espionage, which is not the case, he said.

Ask Bail of \$1,000

The government's case seemed to be based, Mr. Messing argued in asking for \$1,000 bail, on the grand jury testimony of Elizabeth Bentley, admitted former Communist courier, and Gold, "both scoundrels of the most despicable type."

Brothman, thirty-six, of 41-08 Forty-second Street, Sunnyside, Queens, and Miss Moskowitz, thirty-four, of 151 Eighth Avenue, are associated in running the engineering firm of A. Brothman Associates, Inc., 28-28 Forty-first Avenue, Long Island City, Queens, and in operating a chemical factory manufacturing permanent wave preparations in Cliffwood.

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol suggested that Mr. Messing read the sixty-six-page United States Court of Appeals decision on Tuesday, when the conspiracy conviction of the eleven Communist leaders was upheld and noted the "insidious association of one defendant with the confessed spy Harry Gold." He accused the defense counsel of making light of the charges against his clients. This Mr. Messing denied.

Greenglass Hearing Off

The hearing for David Greenglass, under indictment in New Mexico as an alleged spy for Russia, was adjourned yesterday by Commissioner Edward W. McDonald until Aug. 28. The delay was asked for by United States Attorney Saypol with the consent of O. John Rogge, defense counsel.

Greenglass, United States Army veteran formerly stationed at the atomic project in Los Alamos, N. M., lives at 265 Rivington Street. He is being held in \$100,000 bail. He, along with Gold, has reportedly been co-operating with the Federal authorities and may appear today, along with Gold, before a Federal grand jury.

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FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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Refuses to Reduce Bail For 2 Held in Spy Case

Queens chemical engineer Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, his business associate, pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice in the FBI investigation of the Soviet spy ring in which British atomic scientist Klaus Fuchs was a key figure.

William L. Messing, defense counsel, staged a futile half-hour battle to prevail on Federal Judge Davis to reduce the \$25,000 bail for each prisoner to \$1,000, insisting the charges against them have been "grossly exaggerated."

This brought a sharp reply from U. S. Attorney Saypol, who criticized Messing for seeking to minimize the "gravity" of the charges. Judge Davis finally fixed Sept. 11 as the day when he will set a trial date.

Brothman, 36, of 41-08 42d St., Sunnyside, also pleaded not guilty to a second count which accused him of attempting to influence the testimony of Harry Gold, confessed atom spy for Russia, when Gold appeared to testify before a Federal grand jury here in July, 1947.

Brothman appeared cheerful when he entered the courtroom, smiling and waving to his wife Naomi.

Messing immediately attacked the government charges, claiming his clients were innocent and would be vindicated. He said his information was that the charges against Brothman were first made by Gold and Elizabeth Bentley, former courier for a Red spy ring. Messing called Gold and Miss Bentley "scound-

rels of the most despicable type."

Judge Davis reminded Messing the charges against Brothman and Miss Moskowitz were made by the grand jury. Messing pleaded for \$1,000 bail, stating Brothman was the sole support of his wife and two children and unless he could be released in low bail his business enterprises would be endangered. The judge, however, turned down the plea, upheld the \$25,000 bail and remanded both prisoners to custody of the U. S. marshal.

U. S. Commissioner McDonald adjourned until Aug. 28 the hearing of David Greenglass, who is under indictment in New Mexico as an alleged Soviet spy.

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'Spy' Case Pair Assail Delay

Federal Judge Davis on Friday adjourned until Tuesday a hearing to determine legality of the detention of Abraham Brothman and Miss Miriam Moskowitz, who are held in \$25,000 bail each on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice during a grand jury investigation of alleged espionage.

The hearing was adjourned over protests of William L. Messing, defense attorney, who argued that the bail was excessive and that the "inference of espionage" had been played up in newspapers. Assistant U. S. Attorney Cohn said that the indictment charged the defendants conspired with Harry Gold, self-confessed atom spy, to agree on fictitious explanations for their associations.

Mr. Messing replied these associations might be "entirely innocent associations," or "purely social relations" as distinguished from "any of the other activities charged against Harry Gold."

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2 in Spy Case Drop Bail Cut Fight

By Norma Abrams and Leeds Moberley

The Government's embarrassing questions about Communist affiliations made the defense change its mind in Federal Court yesterday and abandon an attempt to get a reduction in bail for Abraham Brothman, 36-year-old chemical engineer, and his business associate, Miriam Moskowitz, 34.

The two defendants, now held in \$25,000 bail each, pleaded innocent last Wednesday to an indictment charging conspiracy to obstruct justice in the Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold atom spy ring inquiry. Their attorney, William L. Messing, followed up with a petition to test the legality of their detention which came before Judge T. Hoyt Davis yesterday.

Wife Put on Stand.

Messing opened up with a 21-minute recital of his legal argument and then placed Brothman's wife, Naomi, on the stand for the

tirely paid for, and a financial interest in A. Brothman Associates in Long Island City, Queens, and another firm in New Jersey.

She added that she had a Summer bungalow in her name at Peekskill that is worth \$5,000 or \$6,000, and that's all the assets they have.

Then Assistant U. S. Attorney Roy M. Cohn took over on cross-examination, and his first question set the apple cart to teetering. It was, "Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?"

Messing popped up like a jack-in-the-box with a vigorous objection. When Judge Davis overruled him, Messing advised Mrs. Broth-

man to stand on her constitutional privileges and refuse to answer.

Messing Still Objects.

Cohn followed up with questions—also over Messing's objections—as to whether she had "ever heard it said" that her husband was a member of the party or had been a member of the Young Communist League. To both she replied in the negative.

The defense finally threw in the sponge after Cohn asked if she had "any knowledge yourself of his activities as mentioned in the indictment returned against him here."

Messing accused the Government of attempting to "turn this civil proceeding into a pre-trial proceeding." He asked for a 10-minute recess and after a huddle with his clients and an associate announced he was withdrawing his petition.

Know what your favorite stars are doing... read "Hollywood" by Hedda Hopper which appears regularly in The News.



Mrs. Naomi Brothman
Talks little money.

purpose of showing their financial condition was too modest for Brothman to raise \$25,000 bail.

A small, tired-looking blonde woman in a Navy blue outfit topped by a wide beret, she testified that they live in a \$69-a-month apartment at 41-08 42d St., Sunnyside, Queens; that they have a joint checking account with about \$150 on deposit and a joint savings account of \$10 or \$15; that Brothman has a \$5,000 life insurance policy, an auto that isn't en-

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Defense in Spy Case Drops Plea

A defense move to test the legality of the arrest of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz on charges of obstructing justice was suddenly dropped in Federal Court yesterday after Brothman's wife refused to say whether she is a Communist and whether her husband had been a member of the Young Communist League.

The petition had been filed by William L. Messing, attorney for the accused pair, in an attempt to reduce the \$25,000 bail under which each of the defendants is being held.

The attorney placed Mrs. Naomi Brothman on the stand to show that the family's financial position would make it impossible for him to raise the \$25,000 bail. Mrs. Brothman, of 41-08 42nd St., Sunnyside, Queens, then was subjected to cross-examination by assistant U. S. Attorney Roy Cohn.

He asked, "Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?" Messing objected and then suggested she stand on her constitutional privileges. She took the cue and said, "I refuse to answer."

She said she had never "heard" that her husband was a member of the Young Communist League. Asked if she knew he was a member of her own knowledge, she refused to answer on advice of counsel.

She also refused to state whether she knew Harry Gold, the 39-year-old Philadelphia biochemist who recently admitted being a member of the Soviet spy ring here and whose testimony Brothman and Miss Moskowitz. Mrs. Brothman said the answer "might incriminate me."

It was then that Messing dropped the petition. Judge Davis directed the suspects be remanded until Sept. 11 when their trial is scheduled.

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SPY CASE DEFENSE DROPS BAIL PLEA

Acts When Prosecutor Asks
Mrs. Brothman if She Is a
Red or Knows Gold

Counsel for Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz abruptly withdrew a petition for bail reduction yesterday when the Government insisted on asking Brothman's wife whether she knew Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy, and if she had ever been a member of the Communist party. The witness refused to answer.

Actually, the hearing in Federal Court was to test the legality of the defendants' detention in connection with the spy investigation. But William L. Messing, defense counsel, used this device in an attempt to reduce the \$25,000 bail under which each is held.

The defendants have been indicted for obstructing justice in allegedly influencing Gold's testimony before a Federal grand jury investigating subversive activities. A trial date will be fixed Sept. 11.

For twenty-one minutes Mr. Messing argued to support his charge that Brothman, 36-year-old chemical engineer, of 41-08 Forty-second Street, Sunnyside, Queens, and his business associate, Miss Moskowitz, 34, of 151 Eighth Avenue, were being detained illegally.

Then Mr. Messing called his only witness—Brothman's wife, Naomi. She told Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis that her husband's financial position was such that he could not possibly raise the \$25,000 bail.

Refuses to Answer

The first question Assistant United States Attorney Roy M. Cohn asked on cross-examination was: "Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist party?"

Mr. Messing objected and Mr. Cohn said he wanted to test the witness' credibility. The objection was overruled. Mr. Messing suggested that Mrs. Brothman stand on her constitutional privilege.

"I refuse to answer," Mrs. Brothman said.

"Have you ever heard said that your husband was a member of the Communist party?" Mr. Cohn asked.

Mr. Messing objected and again the court overruled.

"Never heard that," Mrs. Brothman said.

"Are you acquainted with a man named Harry Gold?" the prosecutor inquired.

Again advised by defense counsel not to reply, Mrs. Brothman refused to answer the question.

"On what ground?" Mr. Cohn asked.

"It may incriminate me," she said.

Mr. Cohn then asked Mrs. Brothman if she was familiar with the charges against her husband. She said, "Yes."

"Do you have any knowledge yourself of his activities as mentioned in the indictment returned against him here?" Mr. Cohn asked.

Mr. Messing objected, saying he was "practically shocked at the turn of events." He added that if the Government "is going to attempt to turn this civil proceeding

into a pre-trial proceeding," he wanted an adjournment "to consider the possibility of withdrawing these proceedings."

After a ten-minute adjournment Mr. Messing told the court he was withdrawing his petition because he did not want the proceedings to be used so that the Government might use the hearing as an examination before the trial.

Judge Davis granted the motion and remanded the defendants.

Later, Mr. Messing confirmed the fact that a surety company had refused to post bail for the defendants because they were involved in an espionage case. It was learned that the attorney had offered one company \$25,000 in cash to write the bond, saying the money had been raised by relatives.

Mr. Messing, asked about this, said relatives were trying to raise the cash and when the necessary amount was raised it would be posted with the court.

Mrs. Brothman had told the court that she and her husband had a joint checking account with about \$150 on deposit, and a joint savings account of \$10 or \$15. She added that she owned a summer bungalow in Peekskill worth between \$5,000 and \$6,000.

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Are you acquainted with a man named Harry Gold?" Mr. Cohn wanted to know.

There was considerable wrangling over that, with Mrs. Brothman finally getting a word in to say, after being advised by Mr. Messing, she would not answer the question because "it may incriminate me."

As Mr. Messing argued the questions were improper, Brothman, sitting on the left, whispered to an acquaintance, who in turn said something to Mr. Messing, who was granted a ten-minute adjournment, which he used mostly to make a telephone call. After the recess, Mr. Messing said he was withdrawing his petition—which ostensibly challenged the legality of the defendants' detention. He said he was acting thusly because he did not want the proceeding to be used as a pre-trial.

Brothman Finances

The Brothmans, who live at 41-08 Forty-second Street, Sunnyside, Queens, pay \$69 a month rent and have about \$165 in the bank. Mrs. Brothman previously testified. She also said her husband has a nine-year-old \$5,000 life insurance policy and that his car was not paid for in full.

Mrs. Brothman also said that she owned a summer bungalow in her name in Peekskill, worth \$5,000 or \$6,000, and that outside of a financial interest her husband has in an engineering firm in Long Island City, Queens, and in a chemical factory in Cliffwood, N. J., there were no other assets.

Miss Moskowitz, thirty-four, of 151 Eighth Avenue, is a business associate of Brothman, who is thirty-six. She sat next to him in court. Both are charged with conspiring to obstruct justice in a grand jury investigation of subversive activities. Brothman is also under indictment for allegedly attempting to influence the testimony of Gold before that same grand jury in July, 1947.

Two in Spy Case Drop Plea for Bail Reduction

Brothman, Miss Moskowitz
Act as Former's Wife Is
Questioned on Red Link

By Milton Lewis

An attempt by Abraham Brothman and Miss Miriam Moskowitz, espionage inquiry figures held in \$25,000 each, to get their bail reduced boomeranged yesterday.

Consequently, they hurriedly withdrew their petition in United States District Court. This was after Brothman's wife refused to say whether she was a Communist or was acquainted with Harry Gold, admitted atom spy for Russia. She was called as a witness to show her husband could not raise the \$25,000 bail, which the defense considers too high.

After the court proceeding, before Judge T. Hoyt Davis, the suspects were unsuccessful in getting a bondsman to write a bond. As in the case of William W. Remington last June, bondsmen refused to underwrite a bond where a question involving an espionage investigation is involved. Remington, charged with perjury in that he allegedly lied when he told a grand jury he had never been a Communist, finally posted \$5,000 in cash, the amount of his bail. Friends of Brothman and Miss Moskowitz were attempting to raise \$50,000 cash.

Cites Husband's Reputation

After Mrs. Naomi Brothman, in answer to questions by defense counsel William L. Messing, related the state of the family's finances and that her husband's reputation among business associates and friends was "very high," Roy Marcus Cohn, Assistant United States Attorney, took over.

"Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist party?" Mr. Cohn shot at Mrs. Brothman.

"I refuse to answer," the woman said after Mr. Messing objected to the question and then suggested she stand on her constitutional right not to incriminate herself.

"Have you ever heard it said that your husband was a member of the Communist party?"

Mrs. Brothman, after another objection by Mr. Messing, said she "never heard that" and she also "never heard" if her husband was ever a member of the Young Communist League.

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\$25,000 SPY BOND POSTED

Queens Engineer Still Held in Atom Espionage Inquiry

Miriam Moskowitz, 34 years old, of 151 Eighth Avenue, who has been in jail for three weeks on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice in connection with the atom spy investigation, was released yesterday on bond of \$25,000.

Her alleged conspirator, Abraham Brothman, chemical engineer, of 41-08 Forty-second Street, Sunnyside, Queens, is being held for \$25,000 bail.

Miss Moskowitz's bond was posted by her sister, Clare, of Bayonne, N. J.

Meanwhile, Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist, who has confessed he passed atomic secrets to Russia, appeared before the Federal grand jury. It was indicated that another person would be indicted.

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SPY SUSPECT OUT ON BAIL

Brothman Is Freed on \$25,000
Cash Put Up by His Wife

Abraham Brothman, who was indicted in connection with the Russian atom spy investigation, was released yesterday from prison after his wife, Naomi had supplied bail of \$25,000 cash.

Brothman, 36 years old, of 41-08 Forty-second Street, Long Island City, Queens, was arrested last July 29 with Miriam Moskowitz, 34, of 151 Eighth Avenue, on charges of conspiracy to influence the testimony of Harry Gold, confessed atom spy for Russia, before a Federal grand jury investigating espionage.

Miss Moskowitz was released on cash bail of \$25,000 two weeks ago. Their trial date will be fixed Sept. 11. Professional bondsmen have refused to supply bail for anyone connected with espionage charges. It was not learned where Mrs. Brothman procured the \$25,000.

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2 Lose Point In Spying Plot

Abraham Brothman, 36, and Miriam Moskowitz, 34, now under indictment for conspiracy to obstruct justice during a grand jury investigation into Soviet spying, yesterday were denied their request for a bill of particulars.

The pair asked that the Government furnish the substance of grand jury testimony by Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy, who has been named as co-conspirator in the action, and whether the testimony was false. In addition, they asked "the means by which" Brothman assertedly urged Gold to testify falsely.

"To grant this motion would require the government to furnish its evidence to the defendants in advance of trial," Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld ruled.

Brothman, who lives at 41-08 42d St., Sunnyside, Queens, and Miss Moskowitz, whose home is at 151 Eighth Ave., are at liberty in \$25,000 bail each.

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2 LOSE PLEA IN SPY CASE

Federal Judge Refuses to Allow Them to Read Jury Minutes

A Federal judge refused yesterday, to permit two persons to read minutes of a Federal Grand Jury investigating Soviet espionage.

The two — Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz—have been indicted for conspiracy to obstruct justice. They are free in \$25,000 bail each.

One section of the indictment against them charges that they and Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy, conspired to defraud the government of its function of enforcing Federal criminal laws. The other indictment count charges Brothman obstructed justice by urging Gold to give false testimony before the grand jury.

Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld ruled the two could not learn the substance of Gold's testimony before the grand jury because the indictment was "sufficiently clear and definite."

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~~Spy Suspects~~ Win Trial Delay

Over government protests, the trial of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, accused of obstructing justice by covering up activities of Harry Gold, confessed atom spy, was postponed until Nov. 8 by Federal Judge William Bondy yesterday. The defense asked the delay so that William Kleinman, just brought into the case as trial lawyer, could have more time for preparation.

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Couple's Bail Ended On Eve of A-Trial

Despite defense counsel's request for delay, the jury selection will start tomorrow for the spy trials of Abraham Brothman, 36, and Miriam Moskowitz, 34.

Both defendants, who are charged with conspiring with Harry Gold, confessed atom-secret spy, were remanded to jail yesterday after Federal Judge Irving Kaufman canceled their \$25,000 bail while the trial lasts.

The charge against them was "very serious," he said, because "the basis of it is the underlying security of this country."

The judge turned down defense counsel William Kleinman's plea for a postponement to give him more time to prepare his case. Presentation of evidence was scheduled to start Monday.

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<i>J. M. Collins</i>

2 in Spy Case Sent To Jail as Trial Begins

Chemical engineer Abraham Brothman and his former business partner, Miriam Moskowitz, went on trial in Federal Court yesterday on charges of conspiring to obstruct justice during an investigation of Soviet espionage. Judge Kaufman promptly cancelled their \$25,000 bail and directed they be jailed during the trial.

The remanding of the 36-year-old Brothman, of 41-08 42d St., Sunnyside, Queens, and Miriam, 34, of 151 Eighth Ave., was requested by U. S. Attorney Saypol, who said the case is tied up with the world Communist movement. He charged the defendants' Red leanings prompted them to "obstruct justice by misleading a Federal grand jury."

Judge Kaufman directed that selection of a jury begin tomorrow. His action in revoking bail was protested by the defense counsel, William Kleinman. Kleinman contended that the bail of the 11 Communist leaders convicted last year was not revoked until they became obstreperous in court and that Alger Hiss remained at liberty during trial.

Further protest was cut off by Judge Kaufman, who told both sides to submit questions to be put to prospective jurors. He directed that Brothman and Miss Moskowitz be permitted to consult with their attorney.

Named as a co-conspirator, but not a co-defendant, is Harry Gold, the Philadelphia biochemist who has pleaded guilty to passing atomic secrets to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the British scientist now serving a prison term

in England for espionage.

The indictment charges that Brothman, Miss Moskowitz and Gold conspired to "defraud the U. S. of the government function of enforcing the Federal criminal law," and that Brothman persuaded Gold to give false testimony before a grand jury.

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Two Go on Trial In Atomic Spy Case, Lose Bail

Saypol Links Brothman and
Miss Moskowitz to 'World
Communist Conspiracy'

Abraham Brothman, thirty-six, and Miriam Moskowitz, thirty-four, went on trial in United States District Court yesterday for conspiring with Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy, to defraud the government and obstruct justice.

Judge Irving Kaufman remanded both defendants to jail, canceling their bail of \$25,000 each, for the duration of the trial. He said the charge against them was "very serious" because "the basis of it is the underlying security of this country." Irving M. Saypol, United States Attorney, said he would show during the trial that the actions of the defendants were directly related to a "world Communist conspiracy."

"The proof will come from the lips of one of the defendants," he said.

Judge Kaufman directed the selection of the jury to begin on Friday and the presentation of evidence on Monday. He denied a request for further delay by William Kleinman, defense counsel, who said he was not ready with his case. Judge Kaufman said Mr. Kleinman would have every opportunity to interview the defendants while they are in custody. Mr. Saypol said they would be held in the United States Court House on Foley Square for Mr. Kleinman's convenience.

Brothman, a chemical engineer associated with the Ulster Chemical Company, of Cliftwood, N. J., was indicted on the testimony of Gold. He is accused in two counts of conspiring with Gold to defraud the government and of advising Gold to give false testimony before a grand jury on July 31, 1947. Three years later Gold changed his story and pleaded guilty to a charge of carrying on espionage for the Russians and acting as a go-between for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British spy, in 1943 and 1944.

Miss Moskowitz is indicted only on the conspiracy count. Gold is named in the indictment as a co-

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FROM
NY *Herald Tribune*
DATED NOV 9 1950
FORWARDED BY DIVISION

Jury Picked in Spy Trial Opening Monday; Defendants Expected to Forego Testifying

A jury of five women and seven men was selected yesterday in Federal Court for the trial of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz for obstructing justice during a grand jury espionage investigation.

The trial will get under way Monday, when the first witness will be called before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman. The foreman of the jury is Miss Mary K. O'Sullivan, a secretary, of 124 West Ninety-fourth Street.

Brothman, 36-year-old chemical engineer of 41-08 Forty-second Street, Sunnyside, Queens, and Miss Moskowitz, 34, a business associate, of 151 Eighth Avenue, are specifically charged with influencing the testimony of Harry Gold, confessed Soviet atom spy, before the Federal grand jury in 1947.

The intent, the Government has charged, was to cover up Soviet espionage activities here.

William W. Kleinman, defense attorney, indicated that the defend-

ants might not take the stand by asking prospective jurors if they would be influenced by such a move.

Another indication of defense plans was disclosed when prospective jurors were asked if they would be influenced by the fact that the defendants might have been associated with Communist organizations and the fact that they conducted business dealings with the Amtorg Trading Corporation, Soviet purchasing agency in this country.

Judge Kaufman excused for cause six jurors who said they had definite opinions about the House Committee on Un-American Activities, testimony by Gold and Elizabeth Bentley, self-confessed Communist spy courier, both of whom are expected to be Government witnesses.

The prosecution will be handled by United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol and Assistant United States Attorneys Roy M. Cohn and John M. Foley.

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7 Men and 5 Women On Atom Spy Jury

Trial of 2 Alleged Aids of Gold Starts Monday

A jury of five women and seven men with four male alternates was chosen yesterday for the trial of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, who face Federal charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice in the atomic secrets espionage case.

In the trial, which begins Monday before Judge Irving R. Kaufman in United States District Court, Miss Mary K. Sullivan, of 124 West Ninety-fourth Street, a secretary employed by Pease & Elliman, Inc., of 660 Madison Avenue, will be the foreman of the jury.

Brothman, thirty-six, of 41-08 Forty-second Street, Sunnyside, Queens, and Miss Moskowitz, thirty-four, of 151 Eighth Avenue, were indicted for allegedly conspiring with Harry Gold, confessed atomic secrets spy, to defraud the government of its governmental function by obstructing justice in a criminal case.

An indication that Brothman and Miss Moskowitz may not take the stand in their defense was made yesterday. Defense counsel William W. Kleinman asked prospective jurors if they would be influenced if neither defendant went into the witness box.

Mr. Kleinman also asked the prospective jurors if they would be influenced if the defendants had previously conducted any business with Amtorg, the Soviet purchasing agency in this country.

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FBI Links Brothman With Soviet Spy Ring

(Photos in Picture Section)

An FBI agent linked Abraham Brothman with a Soviet spy ring boss as the trial of the 36-year-old chemical engineer on conspiracy charges got under way here today before Federal Judge Kaufman.

Brothman, of 41-08 42d st., Sunnyside, Queens, and his business associate, Miriam Moskowitz, 34, of 151 8th ave., are alleged to have induced Harry Gold, confessed Soviet atomic spy, to lie to a Federal grand jury in 1947.

FBI Agent Donald E. Shannon, as the first Government witness, said Brothman had admitted to him he gave "blueprints" to the late Jacob Golos, identified as boss of a Soviet espionage ring.

Shannon further stated that Brothman had at first denied knowing Golos because he "felt Golos was connected with the Russian Government as a possible espionage agent."

HOPE FOR BUSINESS DEAL

The FBI agent asserted that Brothman had given a shis reason for providing Golos with blueprints the hope that Golos "could get him some business."

Shannon also told the jury of seven men and five women that Brothman had admitted being a member of the Young Communist League at Columbia University in the '30s and had known Elizabeth Bentley, former Soviet courier, as "Helen."

The line the defense will follow

in the conspiracy trial was disclosed earlier today by the opening statement of defense attorney William Kleinman, who spent much of his time attacking the credibility of Gold.

Gold is expected to be a major Government witness in the trial.

SAYS MIND DISORDERED.

Kleinman said Gold, a former Brothman employe, has a "devi-ous and disordered mind" and "will not tell the truth here in this trial."

Kleinman added that Gold wanted "to destroy" Brothman "to save his own neck" and that the confessed atomic spy also had "an intense hatred" for Miss Moskowitz.

Brothman, the father of two children, has done business as a chemical engineer both here and in Long Island City. He and Miss Moskowitz were partners in a Cliffwood, N. J., chemical company, at the time of their arrest.

See a temperature-time chart for roasting turkey . . . appetizing recipes . . . plus table setting suggestions in The American Weekly with Sunday's Journal-American.

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Two Go on Trial For Links With Atom Spy Ring

Abraham Brothman, Miriam
Moskowitz Tied to Gold
and Golos by F. B. I. Agent

By Robert S. Bird

The Federal government lifted some more of the curtain around Soviet atomic espionage activity yesterday as Abraham Brothman, New York City chemical engineer, and his office associate, Miss Miriam Moskowitz, went on trial in United States District Court for conspiracy to obstruct justice.

In an effort to lay the groundwork for an alleged conspiracy that it says threw the spy inquiry off the track for three years, the government called a Federal Bureau of Investigation witness to the stand, and read into the record a portion of secret grand jury minutes sealed since 1947.

In this testimony, both defendants were linked in close association with both Jacob Golos, identified in Congressional hearings as former head of a Soviet spy apparatus, with Harry Gold, self-confessed atomic spy, who is expected to be the government's main witness against the defendants.

Questioned by F. B. I. Agents

Brothman, a thirty-six-year-old Columbia University graduate, and Miss Moskowitz, his thirty-four-year-old assistant, were questioned by the F. B. I. and brought before a Federal grand jury in 1947, partly as the result of disclosures made by the former Soviet courier, Miss Elizabeth Bentley. The government is attempting to prove that the explanations Brothman gave to the grand jury for his frequent street corner and restaurant table meetings with members of the atomic spy ring were deliberately designed to frustrate the espionage inquiry.

In his opening address before Judge Irving R. Kaufman and a jury of four women and eight men, United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol, said the government would unfold, almost as in a stage drama, intimate glimpses into the lives of "many persons" in order to establish this sub-plot in the major spy plot.

The first glimpse was given through the testimony of Donald E. Shannon, F. B. I. agent, who said he and another agent ques-

tioned Brothman for the purpose of evaluating two chemical processes. Golos told him that he would be paid for the trouble, Gold said, but he never saw the man again, although he heard from him by telephone several times afterward. Gold told the F. B. I. agent that he and Brothman agreed Golos was a "phony," the agent said.

The grand jury testimony read to the jury was given by Brothman in 1947 during the government's spy inquiry. At that time he was closely examined as to the account he gave to the F. B. I. agents, and he stuck to the essential story, although he gave a fuller explanation. He told the grand jury that his association with Golos, "Helen" and Gold had to do only with exchanging information concerning his own chemical designs, and he explained he was evasive about his connection with Golos at first because he feared getting mixed up in a spy investigation. He "couldn't stand the publicity," he said. He gave a detailed description of the chemical designs he turned over to them, depicting them as typical of the processing industry.

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114 East Thirty-second St. on May 28, 1947. The agent exhibited photographs of the Soviet spy, Golos, and of Miss Bentley, who has since confessed her activity in behalf of Russia. Brothman at first said he did not recognize the photograph of Golos, according to the agent, but soon admitted knowing him under another name—Gullock, he thought—and he acknowledged they had met many times.

Brothman's Story Related

As the questioning continued, the substance of the story told by Brothman, according to the agent, was as follows:

Golos came to his office in 1938 or 1939, apparently as the result of ads Brothman had placed in technical journals describing patented chemical processes he had invented. Golos told Brothman that he had important connections with Russian officials in this country and could possibly get him some profitable contracts. At the request of Golos, Brothman turned over to him blueprints of chemical engineering designs he had made for a chemical mixing apparatus.

Brothman insisted that these designs were for ordinary chemical processes, all well-advertised in the trade. They had a succession of meetings, and eventually Golos put him in touch with Miss Bentley, who was known to Brothman only as "Helen." He said she continued to make contact with him from time to time in 1938, 1939 and 1940, while Golos himself dropped out of the picture. She wanted only to keep in touch with his chemical engineering projects, all very innocuous, Brothman said.

"Helen" dropped out of sight after turning the "contact" over to Harry Gold, then a biochemist working in Philadelphia. Brothman explained. His association with Gold continued for some time, and eventually the two got so friendly that Gold came to work for him in 1945, according to his story.

An Interview With Gold

The F. B. I. agent told of interviewing Gold in Brothman's laboratory in Elmhurst on the same day, and getting from him an explanation that he had met Golos in Philadelphia in 1940 through a friend named Carter Hoodless, a chemical engineer who died in July, 1942. Gold's explanation was that Golos persuaded him to get

Assert Brothman Admitted He Was a Red

By Norma Abrams and James Desmond

Abraham Brothman, Queens chemical engineer accused of helping Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy, cover up his activities, admitted to a 1947 grand jury that he was a former member of the Young Communist League. It was disclosed in Federal Court yesterday.

The disclosure came as Brothman and his 34-year-old business associate, Miriam Moskowitz, went on trial before Judge Irving Kaufman and a jury on an indictment charging them with coaching Gold to lie to a grand jury to conceal his connection with Soviet spies.

Over Defense Objection.

Brothman's grand jury testimony, during which he was questioned by Thomas J. Donegan, special assistant to the Attorney General, was put into the trial record over the objections of defense counsel on the government's claim that it would establish the basis for its case.

The record was read by Benedict De Buff, a Federal Court stenographer, who had taken the grand jury minutes.

The record showed that Brothman had admitted a rather protracted and intimate acquaintance with Jacob Golos, who has been identified as head of a Soviet spy apparatus, and with Elizabeth Bentley at a time when she was active in a spy network.

Details of Equipment.

These meetings took place in 1939, '40 and '41, the transcript showed, and to Golos, Brothman was said to have betrayed the details of equipment being developed for the Chinese Nationalist Government.

The transcript also showed that Brothman admitted attempting to conceal his acquaintanceship with Golos from the FBI, but finally admitted it after protracted questioning.

FBI Agent Heard.

Other evidence in yesterday's court session came from FBI Agent Donald E. Shannon, who testified that Gold worked for Brothman and had admitted knowing Golos and getting blueprints for him from Brothman. Gold has been named a co-conspirator with Brothman and Miss Moskowitz, but is not a defendant in the present case, having pleaded guilty to the more serious charge of spying in Philadelphia.

The taking of testimony was preceded by a savage attack on Gold as a man "without honor and without vestige of truth in him" by defense counsel William Kleinman. The attorney said Gold hated Miss Moskowitz and was out to destroy Brothman for unspecified reasons.

At the conclusion of the session, U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol announced that Miss Bentley will be a witness at the trial today. Although a frequent witness before investigating committee, it will be her first formal testimony in court. The trial will resume at 10:30 A. M.

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Miss Bentley to Take Stand in Spy Trial

Elizabeth Bentley, reformed Red spy courier, will tell a Federal Court today what she knows of the activities of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, alleged underlings of the Harry Gold-Klaus Fuchs atom spy ring.

This will be the first court appearance for Miss Bentley, although she has often given information to investigating committees and grand juries since turning informer.

FBI Agent Testifies.

FBI agent Donald E. Shannon testified yesterday that Brothman admitted to him he gave Miss Bentley blueprints of chemical processes and machinery.

He denied they were military secrets, however, and insisted it was only because he wanted to do business with the Russian government.

Brothman and Miss Moskowitz are charged with having conspired with Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy, to give false information to a 1947 federal grand jury investigating espionage.

Gold May Appear.

A second count of the indictment charges Brothman alone

with having influenced and intimidated Gold.

The latter, who pleaded guilty and is now awaiting sentence for espionage, is expected to testify later.

U.S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol charged yesterday that the "lies" Brothman and Miss Moskowitz devised for Gold to tell the grand jury had thrown its probe "off the track for nearly three years."

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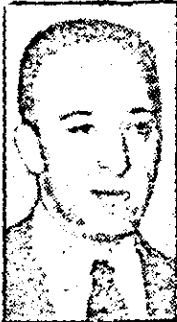
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FBI Man Says Defendant Admitted Deals with Spy

An FBI agent yesterday took the stand in Federal Court, where Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz went on trial charged with conspiracy, and told of Brothman's admission in 1947 that he had done business with a man later exposed as the top Soviet spy in this country.

Donald E. Shannon said the admission came on May 29, 1947, when he and another agent visited the defendant's offices, at 114 E. 32d St., to question him on dealings with Jacob Golos.

Brothman, he said, at first denied recognizing Golos' photo, but later admitted knowing Golos and Elizabeth Bentley, one-time Communist courier. He had met Golos, he told the agents, in 1938 or 1939, when Golos answered a trade paper advertisement Brothman had placed to spur sales of a chemical processing machine.



Abraham Brothman

Golos, Brothman told Shannon, revealed he "had contacts with the Russian government." Thereafter, Brothman told the FBI, he turned over blueprints to Golos—or to Miss Bentley or to confessed spy Harry Gold, acting as go-betweens for Golos.

After questioning Brothman for almost three hours that day, Shannon said, they drove to the laboratory in Elmhurst, Queens, where Gold was working for Brothman. Gold was interrogated at length, Shannon added, and admitted meeting Golos in 1943 and said he picked up blueprints from Brothman in 1941 and early 1942. He never saw Golos again, Gold said, and de-

cided he was a "phony," because he never received expenses.

Gold, who went to work for Brothman in 1945, is the chief government witness against Brothman and Miss Moskowitz, both charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice by advising Gold to testify falsely before a Federal grand jury probing espionage in 1947.

William H. Kleinman, counsel for the defendants, characterized Gold in his opening address as a "notorious spy" with an "intense hatred" for Miss Moskowitz. He said Gold would "destroy" Brothman to save his own neck.

Brothman, 36, has two children and lives at 41-08 42d St., Sunnyside, Queens. Miss Moskowitz, 34, lives at 151 Eighth Ave.

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COURTS

2 Blame Harry Gold For Conspiracy Charge

By STEPHEN FISCHER
COMPTON Staff Reporter

Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, on trial on a charge of conspiracy to defraud justice, yesterday heard their counsel, William Kleinman, call them victims of the "sordid and devious" mind of Harry Gold, self-described atom spy.

Brothman and Miss Moskowitz, his secretary, are accused of meeting with Gold, a former employee in Brothman's chemical engineering firm, and concocting a false story concerning their relationship to be told to a 1947 Federal Grand Jury investigating espionage and subversion.

"Gold," Kleinman told the jury, "has an insane hatred against Miss Moskowitz and will do anything to destroy her. His purpose is to save his own rotten neck because his life is now at stake."

Kleinman emphasized that no attempt will be made to deny that Brothman considered doing research for the Soviet Government. When the project was considered, Russia "was our noble ally" and the negotiations, which never culminated in a contract, were perfectly legal, Kleinman said.

U. S. Attorney Saypol gave few details in his opening remarks, but assured the jurors the government will prove that the defendants "deliberately and corruptly sabotaged an investigation by the Grand Jury so it was misled, misdirected and thrown off its proper course so justice was defeated."

The first witness, Donald E. Shannon, an FBI agent, described in detail conferences he held with Brothman and Gold on May 29, 1947. He mentioned also Elizabeth Bentley, former Communist, who testified for the Un-American Activities Committee, and Jacob Golos, now dead, who has been mentioned at various hearings as a Soviet spy.

When he first met Brothman, Shannon said, the engineer said he could not identify a picture of Golos. But when the FBI agent exhibited a picture of Miss Bentley, Brothman agreed he knew both. He later signed a statement to this effect saying he first denied recognizing the picture from fear of bad publicity.

Brothman told Shannon that he first met Golos in 1938 or '39. Golos, like many other promoters, Brothman said, saw his advertisements in engineering journals and proposed that he could get the Brothman firm contracts from the Soviet Purchasing Commission.

Over a period of time, Brothman was introduced by Golos to his secretary "Helen"—who later turned out to be Miss Bentley. Later Gold called Brothman and said he would act for Golos.

The negotiations, similar to others Brothman conducted with Nationalist China, never resulted in any orders for a large chemical mixer Brothman designed.

But, Brothman told Shannon, he became fond of Gold and about 1945 hired him as a research chemist in his laboratory.

Over the objections of Kleinman

—who said the matter was irrelevant—Shannon was permitted to testify that Brothman denied he was ever a member of the Communist Party, but offered that about 1931 he joined the Young Communist League at Columbia University and quit the group soon after.

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Call Miss Bentley In Spy Trial Today

Elizabeth Bentley, reformed Communist, will testify today against Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, accused "small fry" in the Harry Gold-Klauss Fuchs atomic spy ring.

Miss Bentley often has given evidence on members of the ring to investigating committees and grand juries since she turned informer, but she never before has been a trial witness. Brothman and Miss Moskowitz are charged with conspiring to mislead a 1947 grand jury investigating Miss Bentley's disclosures.

FBI agent Donald Shannon testified at the opening of the trial in Manhattan Federal Court yesterday that Brothman admitted knowing Miss Bentley as Helen in the late 1930's, when she was member of the ring headed by Soviet spy Jacob Golos.

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DEALINGS WITH SPY ALLEGED AT TRIAL

Brothman Said His Delivery of
Data Was Only to Get Jobs,
F. B. I. Agent Testifies

By THOMAS P. RONAN

A special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation testified yesterday that Abraham Brothman, 36-year-old chemical engineer, had admitted dealings with Jacob Golos, one-time head of a Soviet spy ring. Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, 34, his business associate, are charged with conspiracy to mislead a 1947 Federal grand jury investigating espionage.

The witness in Federal court yesterday was Donald E. Shannon. According to the agent, Brothman said he gave Golos and Elizabeth Bentley—former Communist spy courier who worked for Golos—blueprints of chemical processes and machinery but simply because Brothman was trying to get business from the Russian Government.

The first count of the indictment alleged that Brothman conspired with Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy who is to be a Government witness, to tell the jury a false story of their relations and that Miss Moskowitz helped work out the plans for the perjury.

The second count accuses Brothman alone of having influenced and intimidated Gold—who is named as a co-conspirator but not as a defendant—into giving false testimony before the jury.

Brothman and Miss Moskowitz were indicted and arrested last July shortly after Gold had been brought here from Philadelphia to testify before a Federal grand jury. According to official sources in Washington, Brothman and Gold had worked under the direction of the head of the Soviet trade organization in an attempt to ferret out atomic secrets.

Gold Tried in Philadelphia

Gold, a chemist, had admitted at his trial in Philadelphia that he had passed to the Russians atomic information stolen by Dr. Klaus Fuchs, an English atomic scientist now in prison in his own country. Gold has not yet been sentenced.

United States Attorney Irving R. Saypol told the jury of seven men and five women yesterday that he would bring out "the real circumstances" under which Gold and Brothman met in 1941 and "the preliminaries going back to the Nineteen Thirties."

Mr. Saypol said that the jury would hear evidence of espionage for the Russian Government and of activities in behalf of the Communist party. He cautioned the jury that the defendants were being tried on a charge of obstructing justice.

This caution was repeated by William W. Kleinman, defense attorney, who also repeatedly urged the jury not to be swayed by prejudice. Mr. Kleinman branded Gold a liar with "a very devious and disordered mind" and said he was motivated by an insane hatred for Miss Moskowitz and would do anything to destroy Brothman.

Asserting that Brothman never was in possession of any atomic

ARRIVING FOR TRIAL



Miriam Moskowitz

Associated Press

or military secrets, Mr. Kleinman said his client had not entered any conspiracy and that Gold's only purpose in testifying was "to save his own rotten neck because his life is at stake."

Mr. Shannon, the first witness, testified that he and another agent, Francis D. O'Brien, questioned Brothman on May 29, 1947, at his office on East Forty-second Street. Brothman first denied knowing Golos when he was shown a picture of the spy but then admitted knowing him under a different name, Mr. Shannon said.

Brothman told the agents that he first met Golos in 1938 or 1939 when the latter allegedly offered to help get orders from the Russian Government. At meetings that lasted through 1940 Brothman turned over blueprints of machinery to Golos. The engineer also gave blueprints to Miss Bentley and to Gold in 1940 for Golos.

Brothman denied being a member of the Communist party, but said that while a student at Columbia University in 1931 he had belonged briefly to the Young Communist League, according to Mr. Shannon. When Mr. Kleinman objected to this line of testimony, Assistant United States Attorney Ivey M. Cohn declared that the Government held that the affiliation of both defendants with the Communist party was the motive for their acts.

Miss Bentley is expected to take the stand today or tomorrow as a Government witness.

Alexander Svenchansky, identified as an employee of the radio division of the United Nations, was under Government subpoena to appear as a witness yesterday but was reported to have pneumonia. Judge Irving R. Kaufman designated Dr. Charles K. Friedberg to examine Svenchansky.

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Miss Bentley Calls Brothman Spy for Soviet

Chemical Plans
Held Red Target

A dues-paying Communist in 1940, Abraham Brothman was in the thick of a Soviet espionage ring when Elizabeth Bentley, former Red spy courier, first did business with him. Miss Bentley testified in Federal Court yesterday.

In two hours on the stand, a calm, stylishly dressed Miss Bentley explained how Brothman reported at regular intervals to her and the late Jacob Golos, former boss of a Soviet spy ring.

Words Backfire

A chemical engineer on trial for obstructing justice in the government's atomic spy investigation, Brothman thus heard himself contradicted on his previous testimony. He had also denied being a Communist at the time he knew Miss Bentley and Golos.

Brothman is also on trial with his office associate, Miss Miriam Moskowicz, on a charge of obstructing justice.

Unruffled and precise in reply, Miss Bentley even admitted that Golos had been her lover during her indoctrination period as a former Communist. She testified that this intimate relationship lasted until his death on Nov. 7, 1943.

Bought Blueprints

From this relationship came orders from Golos to get certain blueprints from Brothman on chemical processes, particularly his plans for a "chemical kettle" at the Edgewater Arsenal in Maryland.

The government charges that Brothman and Miss Moskowicz and Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy who is to be a government witness, concocted a false story to tell a federal jury in 1947 about their Communist operations.

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Atom Spy to Take Stand:

Gold to Testify Against Ex-Boss

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Harry Gold, war-time Soviet atom spy, was to take the witness stand today for the Government to unfold new and startling data on Stalin's agents and their American cohorts.

Most of his testimony is expected to be leveled against his former employer, Abraham Brothman, 36 a chemical engineer and Brothman's business partner, Miriam Moskowitz, 34.

Both are on trial charged with conspiring to obstruct justice in a Federal probe of Red spy rings.

The connection of another mysterious Government witness with Brothman and Miss Moskowitz also may be revealed by Gold. This witness, Alexander Svenchansky, a UN radio broadcaster, so far has been absent from court, pleading sudden illness.

IDENTIFIES SUSPECT.

Svenchansky, a former executive of Amtorg, the Soviet trade organization here, was slated to take the stand under subpoena by U. S. Attorney Saypol. Federal Judge Kaufman has appointed a physician to examine the UN employee who is now broadcasting in Russian from Lake Success.

The first link in Saypol's carefully-planned case was hammered out before a jury of five women and seven men yesterday by an attractive blonde who once served as courier for the spy ring.

Elizabeth Bentley, 42, of 82 McDougal st., dramatically identified Brothman as the man from whom she had received blueprints

while she was courier for Jacob Golos, top Soviet agent who died in 1943.

In a tense portrayal of the Soviet underground, Miss Bentley told how Golos had introduced her to Brothman in 1940 simply as "Helen."

Under this name, she met frequently with Brothman, received numerous blueprints from the engineer and delivered them to Golos, she said.

Miss Bentley said she served as Golos' only contact with Brothman until September, 1941 when she was ordered to "turn Brothman over to a new contact."

"Brothman objected about the manner in which he was to meet the new contact and I told him the Communist party had made its decision and that he had to abide by that decision."

The witness said she had to give the engineer a "pep talk" after which Brothman agreed to work with the new courier.

Miss Bentley said Golos introduced her to Brothman in Chinese restaurant on 33rd st. between 6th and 7th aves. and told her:

"After this you are to take my place in contacting Brothman. You are to collect his Communist party dues, and you also are to pick up any material he has for me and bring it to me."

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Miss Bentley Testifies Brothman Was in Communist Party in '40

By Robert S. Bird

Miss Elizabeth Bentley, self-confessed former Red spy courier, revealed more about her conspiratorial past yesterday in swearing that Abraham Brothman, chemical engineer on trial for obstructing justice in the government's atomic spy investigation, was a dues-paying Communist who reported regularly in 1940 to both her and the late Jacob Golos, former head of a Soviet spy apparatus.

The Vassar-educated former Communist, who has been helping the government unmask Soviet espionage rings since she changed her allegiance five years ago, told a story that contradicted much of the explanation Brothman earlier had given to a grand jury concerning his activities. He had denied, for example, that he was a Communist at the time he was dealing with Miss Bentley and Golos.

Brothman and Miss Miriam Moscovitz, his office associate, who is also accused of obstructing justice, are on trial before Judge Irving T. Kaufman in United States District Court.

On Stand 2 1/4 Hours

Miss Bentley, dressed in a plum-colored wool suit, testified for two and one-half hours in the afternoon. When she entered the court from a door near the judge's bench, she stepped up to the stand and gave a long, searching look at Brothman, seated at the counsel's table facing the stand. Later she testified she had not seen him in nearly a decade.

Her testimony, purporting to enmesh him in a tangle of damaging contradictions, was a vivid but calm recountal of clandestine meetings, briefings on Communist directives and policies, collection of his party dues, and most of all, collection of engineering blueprints designed by Brothman for certain chemical processes.

The dead Golos emerged in her testimony as her former lover, who influenced her along her conspiratorial path until the time of his death on Nov. 7, 1943. Her intimacies with Golos, described previously in the trial as something of a charmer, were brought out under cross-examination by defense counsel, William W. Kleinman.

Miss Bentley, who primly objected to giving her age to Mr. Kleinman—it was forty-two, she finally said—admitted her intimate relations with the spy with no hesitation or hint of embarrassment.

Miss Bentley's role was to give evidence to demolish Brothman's testimony before a Federal grand jury in 1947. At that time he admitted having dealings with Golos and Miss Bentley, whom he knew by other names, and with Harry Gold, the recently self-confessed atomic spy for Russia. But he told the grand jury that these were wholly innocent and harmless deal-

ings. He did not know who they really were, but supposed them to be interested in his chemical process designs for purely commercial reasons, he told the grand jury.

Contradicts His Story

In contradicting this story, Miss Bentley said that she was working for the Italian Information Library in New York in 1938, filing literature and correspondence from its "propaganda" files and turning them over to the Communist party, when she first met Golos. She was told by a party functionary that Golos was to be her new boss, she testified.

About two years later, in the spring of 1940, she said, Golos assigned her to take over his "contact" with Brothman, and they met together at a Chinese restaurant at Thirty-third Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues "for a meal there, and after that a long discussion."

The witness said that it was explained to Brothman at this meeting that she was to meet with him periodically in the future "in order to bring him directives from the Communist party, to collect his Communist party dues, and to pass on any matter he might want to relay to Mr. Golos." By this, she said, she meant "blueprints."

"Mr. Golos said in Mr. Brothman's presence that I was to be the representative of the Communist party from whom he was to take directives," she said, more explicitly.

Thereafter, she continued, they met regularly in various restaurants. He turned over blueprints to her, and gave her long and technical explanations of them which completely baffled her, she said. He also paid her his party dues from time to time, but "mostly he was slow to get up his dues money, she testified. She said she frequently briefed him on new Communist policies and directives. On one occasion she was asked particularly to get from Brothman his plans for a chemical "kettle" for the Edgewater Arsenal.

Miss Bentley said that Brothman complained about having to make his technical explanations to the non-technical witness, and said he would prefer to deal with an engineer.

Finally the Communist party decided to have a technical person make future contacts with Brothman, Miss Bentley said.

The new "contact" emissary presumably was Harry Gold, on the basis of testimony given earlier in the trial, but Miss Bentley said she did not know the identity of the man. She merely relayed instructions to Brothman to drive to a certain point on the East Side at a certain hour and wait for a man to slip into the seat beside him. He finally agreed to this, she said. The password was to be "Greetings from Helen"—which was her alias at the time.

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Brothman Tied to Russian— Spy Ring by Miss Bentley

By GEORGE GRADY and ERWIN SAVELSON

Elizabeth Bentley, the former aide of Soviet spy boss Jacob Golos, testified in Federal Court yesterday that she was the contact between Golos and chemical engineer Abraham Brothman, receiving blueprints from the latter for transmission to an espionage ring.

Miss Bentley also swore that Brothman, 36, paid Communist Party dues to her.

She was the government's star witness yesterday at the trial of Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, 34. Both are accused of conspiracy of obstructing justice.

Brothman allegedly persuaded Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist and confessed atomic spy, to testify falsely before a Federal grand jury probing espionage in 1947. Brothman had told the same jury he was not a Communist.

Miss Bentley said she first met Brothman with Golos, who died in 1943, at a midtown restaurant in 1940. Golos told Brothman, she related, that he would get direc-

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Market list slips in early sell-off, then rallies. Details on P. 22.

tives from her. Later, Brothman gave her blueprints of machinery, she added.

Twice, she said, Brothman wanted to know whether "Am-torg engineers" were satisfied with the blueprints and he asked her to arrange a meeting with an expert with whom he could discuss the material.

She quoted Brothman as saying he had access to blueprints of a "kettle" being made for the Edgewood Arsenal and she later told him Golos would like the material. She did not say whether Golos got these prints.

Finally, she testified, Golos said a "new contact" would replace her, to which Brothman objected but was told he was subject to "party discipline" as a "good Communist." She said she did not know who the new contact was, but Brothman was directed to drive along 26th or 28th St., between Sixth and Seventh Aves., and the contact would jump into his car.

Miss Bentley said she never knew anyone named "Harry Gold." An FBI agent previously testified Gold succeeded Miss Bentley as the contact with Brothman. This testimony also showed Gold was employed by Brothman.

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BROTHMAN A SPY, SAYS MISS BENTLEY

Testifies He Furnished Her
With Many Blueprints to Give
to Communist Leader

By THOMAS P. RONAN

Elizabeth T. Bentley, the former Communist spy courier, identified Abraham Brothman in Federal Court yesterday as a Communist "contact" who in 1940 and 1941 had given her many blueprints to pass on to Jacob Golos, head of a Soviet espionage ring.

She said she did not understand just what the blueprints were for, but that on one occasion the chemical engineer told her to inform Golos he had access to a blueprint for a kettle that was to be made for the arsenal at Edgewood, Md. Golos sent back word through her that he was "very much interested in getting that particular blueprint," she testified.

Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, his business associate, are charged with obstructing justice by conspiring to mislead a 1947 Federal grand jury that was investigating espionage.

The Government alleges that Brothman and Harry Gold, a confessed atomic spy who is to be a prosecution witness, concocted a false story to tell the jury concerning their relations with each other and with others, among them Golos, and that Miss Moskowitz

helped them work out the details.

Brothman told the jury that he had never been a member of the Communist party but that while a student at Columbia University he had belonged briefly to the Young Communist League.

Miss Bentley has testified many times before Congressional committees and Federal grand juries concerning the activities of Soviet spies but yesterday was her first appearance as a witness in a court proceeding. She seemed completely composed both under direct examination by United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol and cross-examination by William W. Kleinman, defense attorney.

Miss Bentley said she joined the Communist party in March, 1935, and for several years was "an ordinary dues-paying Communist." In October, 1938, however, a man known by the party name of F. Brown, whom she described as probably the leading Italian Communist in the United States, put her in touch with Golos.

From that time until Golos died on Nov. 25, 1943, she worked under his direction, she said. She added that she knew Golos only as "Timmy" for about a year, but then learned his real name.

Miss Bentley testified that Golos introduced her to Brothman only as "Helen" at dinner in a Chinese restaurant in the spring of 1940. She said that Golos told Brothman that he could no longer meet the chemical engineer at regular intervals and that in the future she would pick up material from him.

From that time until the fall of 1941, she met Brothman at frequent intervals at dinner or on street corners and obtained blue-

prints from him, Miss Bentley declared. She said that she also collected his party dues, brought him party directives and instructed him in the latest Communist doctrines.

Several times, according to Miss Bentley, Brothman asked her if the engineers at Amtorg, the Soviet trade organization, were satisfied with the blueprints. On a number of occasions, she said, he dictated to her "very involved" explanations of what the blueprints represented.

Golos attended some of the meetings, she said, and finally, when Brothman complained because neither she nor Golos could read the blueprints, arranged for a new "contact" to substitute for her.

Miss Bentley told the jury that Brothman objected strenuously at first to meeting any new "contact" and that he seemed frightened but that he agreed when Golos impressed on him his obligation as a disciplined member of the Communist party to accept orders.

She said she did not know who the "contact" was to be but at Golos' direction instructed Brothman on how he was to meet him. At a certain time and place, Brothman was to park his car and wait until a man slid into the seat next to him and gave him a message from Golos, she asserted. She said she did not see Brothman again after that final meeting until yesterday.

It is the Government's contention that the new "contact" was Harry Gold.

Under cross-examination, Miss Bentley said she was 42 years old and that she was living with a cousin of her mother's at 10 Macdougall Street.

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Ex-Red Ties Brothman to Master Spy

By NORMA ABRAMS

Elizabeth Bentley, former courier for a Soviet espionage ring, testified in Federal Court yesterday that she had been the contact between Abraham Brothman, Queens chemical engineer, and the late Jacob Golos, leader of the spy apparatus.

She declared she collected Brothman's Communist Party dues—which were usually in arrears—passed on party directives to him and received blueprints from him, mostly of certain "kettles" which were not clearly defined, which she turned over to Golos.

First Time in Court

Miss Bentley, who had testified previously before Congressional committees and federal grand juries was making her first court appearance as a government witness in the trial of 36-year-old Brothman and his business associate, Miriam Moskowitz, 34, on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice.

The two defendants are accused of coaching Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist and confessed atomic spy, to lie to a grand jury to conceal his own Soviet espionage connections. Gold, now awaiting sentence and facing a possible death penalty, is named in the indictment as a co-conspirator, but not a defendant.

Gold to Go On Stand.

Gold himself will be placed on the stand this morning as the Government's star witness. Although Miss Bentley testified that she never knew him, earlier testimony was that he had succeeded her as the contact between Brothman and Golos.

Miss Bentley, a tall, buxom woman of 42 wearing a maroon suit, green blouse and no makeup, was perfectly composed throughout her testimony—even when, on cross-examination, defense counsel William W. Kleinman started inquiring pointedly into her personal relations with Golos. She admitted he had been "more" than merely her superior in the party.

"Did you," Kleinman asked to

(Continued on page 50, col. 3)

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Link Top Spy To Brothman

(Continued from page 2)

know, "live with Golos as man and wife?"

"What do you mean?" the witness countered.

Kleinman explained in words of three syllables.

"Yes," said Miss Bentley evenly, "I did."

The witness said she met Golos through a Communist known as F. Brown who was actually Ferruccio Marini, "a leading Italian Communist in the United States." This

was in October, 1938, and she was working as a secretary and researcher in the Italian Library of Information, which she described as the Fascist Party's propaganda branch in this country—and filching assorted material, including private correspondence, for Marini.

Her first meeting with Brothman, she testified, was in Golos' company in a Chinese restaurant on W. 33d St. in the Spring of 1940. At that time, she said Golos told Brothman she was to be the Communist Party representative from whom he was to get directives. After that, she declared, she used to meet Brothman at various places but she never went to his office.

As time went on, the witness continued, Brothman began saying he wished he could talk to somebody with a little technical knowledge—Miss Bentley confessed she couldn't even understand what a flange was. But when in September, 1941, she finally told him he was to be turned over to a new contact, she said he objected vigorously, and reluctantly agreed only when she threatened him with "party discipline."

She ~~never~~ saw the new contact herself, she added.

Gold Testifies On 1st Meeting With Brothman

Miss Bentley Set Up Rendezvous, He Says

On a cross street near the Pennsylvania Station a short, pudgy man waited until a car with a certain license number drove up and stopped. He got in the car and said:

"I bring regards from Helen."

Harry Gold, who stands in the shadow of a death sentence for espionage, testified in Federal Court yesterday that those words were a recognition signal.

Names Brothman.

They identified him as a courier who would take to Soviet agents the secrets discovered by the chemist driving the car. He named him as Abraham Brothman, one of the defendants charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice.

He identified "Helen" as Elizabeth Bentley, another self-confessed Red courier known to Brothman as Helen. She testified earlier she had arranged for the two men to meet at the behest of Jacob Golos, now deceased head of a Soviet spy apparatus.

Semenov Called Boss.

At that time, Gold said yesterday, his superior in the spy ring was Semen M. Semenov, an official of the Amtorg Trading Corp., the Soviet purchasing agency in this country. He has since returned to Russia.

The Reds were particularly interested, he said, in the chemical processes developed here to make military explosives, aviation gasoline, rubber, steel, synthetic alcohol and petroleum lubricants.

Glad for Chemist.

Gold said Brothman was pleased that he, a fellow chemist, was to be the go-between in transmitting secrets to the Soviets, since he had difficulty with Miss Bentley and another Soviet agent because of their ignorance of chemistry.

Brothman with his business associate, Miriam Moscovitz, is charged with conspiring to obstruct justice in cooking up a false account of his relationship to Gold to tell a 1947 federal grand jury.

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Gold Testifies He Spied For Russians 11 Years

By STEPHEN FISCHER
COMPASS Staff Reporter

The government took the wraps off Harry Gold yesterday and the self-described atom spy, on the witness stand in Federal Court, plunged into the first public accounting of his activities from 1935 to 1946 when he said he operated constantly on orders from a "Soviet superior." During the

early stages of his spy career, Gold testified, he supplied scientific material to Soviet agents.

From 1940 on, he operated as a courier "who obtained data from others and passed it to my Soviet superiors."

"This data," he continued, "not only contained information on industrial processes but materials relating directly to military matters."

Gold testified at the trial of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, accused of conspiring with him in 1947 to obstruct a grand jury investigation. However, he is not a defendant in the case.

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Gold has pleaded guilty as an atom spy and faces a possible death sentence when he hears his penalty Dec. 7.

A co-operative, polite witness, he spoke in a loud, clear voice and seemed almost eager to tell his story.

Gold implicated Brothman directly in his activities.

Beginning Sept. 29, 1941, Gold asserted, he came to New York frequently from his home in Philadelphia and met with Brothman in midtown restaurants. There Gold passed orders to Brothman from his Soviet superior, "Sam," and received information in return, he testified.

At their second meeting, "in October, 1941, Gold said, he gave Brothman a "verbal list of processes and materials on which the Soviet Union wanted information."

These processes, Gold testified, concerned aviation gasoline, the manufacture of synthetic rubber, petroleum lubricants, military explosives and "any and all information on matters of military interest."



GOLD

The trial session ended before Gold could tell whether Brothman brought him the demanded information.

Brothman, a chemical engineer, has admitted in FBI affidavits that Gold worked for his firm from 1946 to 1948. The defense holds that Gold has an in-

tense hatred for Brothman and Miss Moskowitz and is bent on destroying them with lies.

It was apparent that Gold's story was presented to complement the previous day's testimony by Elizabeth Bentley, self-described spy courier.

Miss Bentley said she received scientific information from Brothman until September, 1941, when she told him another courier, with more scientific knowledge, would replace her.

Gold picked up the story. Operating as Frank Kessler, he said, he met Brothman. After each session, Gold said, he would report both in writing and verbally to "Sam."

Although he identified "Sam's" picture, Gold was never asked to identify him fully.

Gold denied he had ever been a member of the Communist Party. When yesterday's session ended, he had not been asked to give any motivation for his 11 years of spy work.

He is scheduled to take the stand again this morning.

Gold Names Russian as Spy Chief

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Semen H. Semenov, a Russian trade representative here under diplomatic immunity while Russia posed as a "war time ally," headed a Soviet spy network which sought to obtain atomic and other military secrets.

It was Semenov, using the code name of "Sam," who directed Harry Gold, confessed spy, and relayed instructions to Abraham Brothman to obtain top secrets of American military and industrial output.

This was learned today as Gold, who faces a possible death penalty for his confessed wartime acts of treason, prepared to continue his testimony against Brothman. He has identified Brothman as one of his "contacts" in the Red espionage apparatus.

PAIR ON TRIAL

Brothman, 37, of 41-08 42d st., Sunnyside, Queens, and Miriam Moskowitz, 34, of 151 8th ave., are being tried before Federal Judge Irving H. Kaufman and a jury of five women and seven men on charges of obstructing justice in a grand jury inquiry of Russian spying.

Although Gold, a 32-year-old Philadelphia chemist, did not reveal the name of his "Soviet superior" whom he said was known to him only as "Sam," the N. Y. Journal-American learned it was Semenov.

TELLS OF CONTACTS

Quiet and self-assured, the confessed spy, who will be sentenced for his crimes Dec. 7, told U. S. Attorney Irving E. Saypol and the jury that:

1. Brothman was "happy" that a trained scientist (Gold) was to be his new contact in the spy network and promised to funnel "more adequately" information to the Soviets;

2. Brothman identified as his former contacts with Semenov two Soviet agents known to Brothman only as "John" and "Helen"—testimony that supported that of Elizabeth Bentley's. She said yesterday she and Jacob Golos using the same "cover" names were Brothman's contacts.

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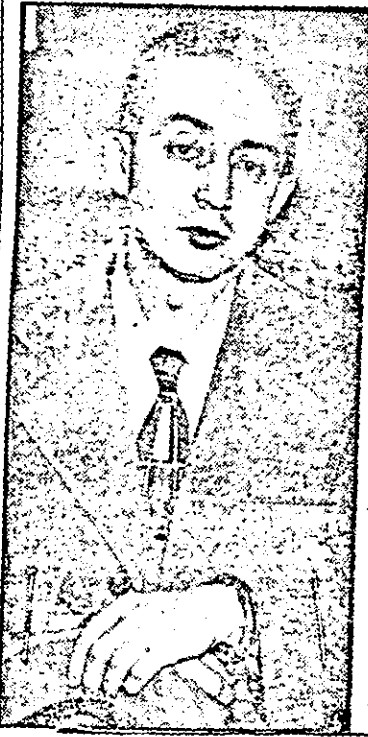
Gold Asserts He Got Help Of Brothman

By GEORGE GRADY and
ERWIN SAVELSON

Confessed Soviet atom spy Harry Gold, 39, reeled off before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman and a jury yesterday the details of how he plotted the theft of American military secrets at street-corner and restaurant meetings with chemical engineer Abraham Brothman.

It was the first time Gold, a key figure in the Klaus Fuchs international espionage ring, had publicly related the story of his 11 years of service as a Red agent and he held nothing back in his attempt to link Brothman with the Russian spy network.

Brothman, 36, of 40-49 42nd St., Sunnyside, and Miriam Moskowitz, 54, of 151 Eighth Ave., are



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Harry Gold leaves Federal Court
(Mirror Photo)

on trial on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice. Brothman is specifically accused of persuading Gold to testify falsely in 1947 before a Federal grand jury investigating subversion.

The Swiss-born Gold, a government witness who has pleaded guilty of passing atom-bomb secrets obtained from the imprisoned Dr. Fuchs to Soviet agents, testified he ordered Brothman to obtain secret information on the manufacturing of aviation gasoline, natural and synthetic rubber, lubricants and acetone, a solvent for cordite, which is a powerful explosive.

Gold, who won a bachelor of science degree in chemistry, "summa cum laude," said he never belonged to the Communist Party, but was a spy and courier from 1935 until February, 1946.

Elizabeth Bentley, another

Continued on Page 30

Gold Testifies Brothman Was In Spy Gang

Says He Met Defendant
and Instructed Him on
Secrets Russia Wanted

By Robert S. Bird

Harry Gold, the self-confessed spy who has admitted passing on to Russia some of the atomic bomb secrets, took the witness stand in United States District Court for the first time yesterday to tell something of his espionage operations.

Gold, a Philadelphia chemist, depicted his Soviet bosses as persons who were avid for any kind of military information, but were especially interested in detailed industrial processes in this country. Particularly, he said, the Soviet Union wanted information on processes of manufacturing aviation gasoline, techniques of making natural and synthetic rubber, methods used in the manufacture of petroleum lubricants and colloidal graphite, and the use of strategic organic chemicals—besides "any and all information available on matters of military interest."

Witness Against Brothman

The thirty-nine-year-old chemist, who pleaded guilty in July to atomic espionage for Russia, was the government's chief witness against Abraham Brothman, chemical engineer, who is on trial for obstructing justice in the government's espionage investigation. One of the counts in the conspiracy indictment accuses him of persuading Gold to tell a false story to a Federal grand jury in 1947 concerning the circumstances of their relationship in 1941. Miss Miriam Moscovitz, Brothman's office associate, is also on trial for obstructing justice in the spy inquiry.

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Gold's willingness to serve the government as a witness in its espionage cases won him a delay in the imposition of sentence, which could be death. Irving Saypol, United States Attorney, took pains yesterday to bring out in the witness's testimony a disclaimer that he had been promised any special consideration for testifying, but Gold told his story eagerly.

He told Judge Irving T. Kaufman and the jury that he was a Soviet spy from 1935 until February, 1946, starting out as an industrial espionage agent, and from 1940 and thereafter serving as a courier in the relaying of industrial data and other information to Russia.

He said he first met Brothman under typical cloak-and-dagger circumstances on the night of Sept. 29, 1941. In accordance with instructions from his superiors, he explained, he left Philadelphia by train and went to a pre-arranged rendezvous on a cross street near the Pennsylvania Terminal. Brothman was waiting in an automobile, the license number of which had been supplied to Gold.

Their First Meeting

"I opened the door of the car and got in," Gold testified, briskly. "The man inside seemed startled but he seemed reassured when I gave him the recognition signal, 'I bring regards from Helen,' and then I asked him how was his wife. Then I introduced myself by the name of Frank Kessler."

The name of "Helen" referred to Miss Elizabeth Bentley, another self-confessed Red courier, who had testified earlier in the trial that she had arranged the meeting at the behest of Jacob Golos, deceased head of a Soviet spy apparatus in New York.

"I gave Abe a verbal list of the processes and materials on which the Soviet Union wanted information," Gold testified. "First, was any process involving manufacture of aviation gasoline. The second had two parts—one, any techniques for the manufacture of articles of natural rubber, and, two, any processes for the manufacture of synthetic rubber."

"The third related to the manufacture of petroleum lubricants, and the fourth was for any processes for the manufacture of colloidal graphite, an extremely fine carbon dispersion agent, used as a lubricant in high temperature, as in steel mills."

Atom Spy Gold Fingers Brothman as Contact

By Norma Abrams and Harry Schlegel

Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist and confessed atom spy for Russia, yesterday directly fingered engineer Abraham Brothman as one of his contacts among the American agents "who were feeding me data for transmission to the Soviet Union."

The prison-pale Gold, who has shed 45 pounds since his arrest last May in the Klaus Fuchs spy network, declared in Federal Court that although he had never been a Communist Party member, he worked for the Reds as a spy from 1935 until February, 1946. He was an industrial espionage agent for the first five years and from then on a courier passing on to Moscow "material relating directly to military matters."

Appearing as a government witness in Brothman's trial, Gold told how he met the defendant the night of Sept. 29, 1941, after a trip from his home city. The 36-year-old Brothman, of 49-48 42d St.,



(NEWS photo by Ed Jackson)

Harry Gold leaving court after testifying yesterday.

Sunnyside, Queens, and his business associate, Miriam Moskowitz, 34, of 151 Eighth Ave., are accused of coaching Gold to lie to a grand jury about his Soviet connections.

The once-pudgy Gold said he walked down from Penn Station past 30th St. and waited in a cross street until the arrival of a car, the license plate of which corresponded to the number he had on an instruction card. The memo was from his then Russian superior, whose picture Gold identified in court, but whom he named only as "Sam."

with Brothman item by item, until he came to the last. This, he disclosed, was a blanket request for "any and all information available on matters of military interest."

After each meeting with Brothman, Gold continued, he made both oral and written reports to his Soviet spy boss of what transpired.

He said he became a Soviet agent as a result of a number of talks with another chemist who got him a job in a Jersey City plant. In November, 1935, he said, the other scientist introduced him to a "Paul Smith, who said he was a representative of Amtorg in New York."

Gold will return to the stand when the trial resumes at 10:30 A. M. today.

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"Sam" had been identified as Semen M. S. , former official of the Amtorg Trading Corp., Soviet purchasing agency in this country, who has gone back to Russia.

"Regards From Helen."

"I opened the door of the car and got in," he testified. "The man inside seemed startled, but he seemed reassured when I gave him the rest of the recognition signal—I bring regards from Helen." Then I introduced myself as Frank Kessler."

U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol asked him who the driver was.

"Abraham Brothman," replied Gold, standing up and pointing directly to the defendant.

The two went to a nearby restaurant, Gold said, and there Brothman said he was "very glad I'd come on the scene since I was a chemist and he could better funnel information through me to the Soviet Union." Brothman said he had "some difficulty" with "Helen"—whom Elizabeth Bentley identified as herself on Tuesday—because she had no technical background.

Tells of Second Meeting.

The second meeting between the pair took place about 10 days later in a restaurant in Columbus Circle, according to Gold.

At that conference, Gold said, he gave Brothman a list of processes and materials on which the Kremlin wanted information, including the manufacture of aviation gasoline, natural and synthetic rubber, lubricants, and acetone, a solvent for explosives.

Gold said he went over the list

Gold Back on Stand, At Trial of 2 Aides

Harry Gold, confessed atom spy, returned to the stand today in Manhattan Federal Court where he put the finger on Abraham Brothman as one of his information contacts.

Gold, himself awaiting a possible death sentence, told of meeting Brothman, a chemical engineer, in typical cloak and dagger fashion. They met in parked cars and in restaurants, exchanging passwords and recognition signals as well as discussing technical information wanted by the Russians, he said.

Brothman and his business associate, Miriam Moskowitz, 34, are on trial for obstructing justice in the Government's espionage investigation. They are charged with coaching Gold to lie before a grand jury.

At their first meeting in 1941, Gold, a brilliant chemist, said he gave Brothman a list of products on which the Russians wanted technical information, including aviation gasoline, synthetic rubber, lubricants and colloidal graphite, as well as military matters.

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SEMENOV HIS BOSS AS SPY, SAYS GOLD

Agent Also Testifies He Gave
Brothman List of Military
Data Wanted by Soviets

By THOMAS F. RONAN

Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy, testified in Federal Court yesterday that in 1941 Semen M. Semenov, his superior in a Soviet espionage ring, had instructed him to get from a "contact" all available information of a military nature.

The sallow, morose-looking biochemist said that Semenov specified processes dealing with the manufacture of a military explosive, aviation gasoline, rubber, steel, synthetic alcohol and petroleum lubricants. At the time Semenov was an official of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the Soviet purchasing agency in this country.

Gold identified as the "contact" Abraham Brothman, chemical engineer, who with Miriam Moskowitz, a business associate, is being tried before Judge Irving R. Kaufman on a charge of obstructing justice.

The Government alleges that Gold, who is not a defendant, and Brothman told a 1947 Federal grand jury investigating espionage a false story concerning their relations with each other and with other persons. It is charged that Miss Moskowitz helped to concoct this story.

Slouched in the witness chair and testifying unhesitatingly in a precise, even voice, Gold said that he had become a Soviet espionage

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~~that he had overreached himself.~~

In describing the meetings he said he had with Brothman and others, Gold gave a revealing picture of Soviet espionage methods. He said the meetings were arranged according to a set technique that was "very complete, even complicated, but nevertheless a sensible type of arrangement that took in everything."

His first task on meeting a new "contact" was to clear up all matters that had been left unfinished by the previous courier. Before the session ended, he would make detailed arrangements even to the exact minute for the next rendezvous and for a substitute one in case anything happened.

He also would give the "contact" a complete set of instructions as to what to do if the contact was broken off or if there was any indication that they were being watched or shadowed. He said, too, that he was required to find out just what the "contact" had available and to get definite commitments from him.

After each meeting he would report to his Soviet superior and give him a resumé of what had happened. He said the resumé would be oral if he had not had time to write it out but that it was always supplemented by a written report.

He said he never met or knew "Helen" or "John," the man Miss Bentley identified as Jacob Golos, her Soviet superior, and who she said had many dealings with Brothman.

At dinner that evening, Gold continued, Brothman expressed dissatisfaction with "Helen" and with another Soviet agent because of their lack of knowledge of chemistry and said he was glad Gold had come on the scene.

"He said he felt he could much more adequately funnel information through me to the Soviet Union," Gold testified.

Gave List of Data Sought

He said that at a meeting in another restaurant about ten days later he conveyed to Brothman Semenov's desire for "any and all information regarding matters of military interest" and gave him a specific list.

Gold's testimony was interrupted at this point when Judge Kaufman took a recess until 10:30 A. M. today because William W. Kleinman, the defense attorney, had to appear in a Brooklyn court.

The witness pleaded guilty in Federal Court in Philadelphia last July 20 to serving as a go-between for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British atomic scientist, and Soviet agents. He is to be sentenced on Dec. 7.

In sketching his background Gold said he was born in Berne, Switzerland, on Dec. 12, 1910, and came here with his family in 1914. After living in Arkansas and Illinois the family settled in Philadelphia, where Gold received most of his education.

He also spent two years at Xavier University in Cincinnati, Ohio, being graduated in 1938 summa cum laude with a B. S. in chemistry.

When Gold was arrested last May he was on the pudgy side but in prison he embarked on a diet that melted thirty-five pounds off his figure. It was apparent from his appearance yesterday.

SEMENOV HIS BOSS AS SPY, SAYS GOLD

Continued From Page 1

agent in November, 1935, but he denied emphatically that he ever had belonged to the Communist party. Previous testimony indicated that money was his motive.

At first, he said, he was involved only in industrial espionage. This meant stealing chemical processes from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, where he was employed as a research chemist, and its subsidiaries. The formulas, which were used in the manufacture of industrial solvents, he turned over to a man known to him as "Paul Smith," who had identified himself as a representative of Amtorg.

In 1940 Gold began to function as a courier for a spy ring. His job was to approach Americans whose names had been supplied to him and obtain from them material that he passed on to his Soviet superior "of the moment." These data concerned not only industrial processes but also "large amounts of material relating directly to military matters," he said.

Semenov His Boss 6 Years

After describing in detail the cloak and dagger technique used in carrying out these meetings, Gold identified a photograph of Semenov, shown him by United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol, as that of a man known to him as "Sam." He said "Sam" became his Soviet superior in July, 1940, and that he worked for him "steadily" until February, 1946.

Semenov, who has since returned to Russia, has been named by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as head of a Soviet atomic spy ring.

Under instructions from Semenov, Gold said, he waited on a street in the upper Twenties, between Avenue of the Americas and Seventh Avenue, on the night of Sept. 29, 1941, until a car pulled up that bore the license number given him by the Soviet agent.

Gold said he got in beside the driver, whom he identified as Brothman, gave the "recognition signal," which consisted of saying, "I bring regards from Helen," and asking Brothman how his wife was. On Tuesday Elizabeth T. Bentley testified that up to September, 1941, she was the Soviet spy courier who met Brothman and that she was known to him only as "Helen."

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Master Spy Got Top War Data, Gold Swears

Court testimony of atom spy Harry Gold revealed today that Russia obtained some of America's most hush-hush wartime secrets, including the process for making synthetic rubber, from chemical engineer Abraham Brothman.

Taking the stand for the third day as the Government's chief witness against Brothman, the Philadelphia biochemist tagged the defendant as one of the Soviet's major sources of industrial information rather than "small fry" as he previously had been described.

Brothman and his assistant, Miriam Moskowitz, are being tried in Manhattan Federal Court on charges of plotting to obstruct justice by cooking up false testimony for Gold and

throwing a grand jury investigating their spy ring off the trail for "two or three years." Gold has confessed passing

Continued on Page 13

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'Master Spy' Got Top Secrets--Gold

Continued from Page 1

atomic secrets to Russia and will be sentenced Dec. 7.

Gold testified yesterday that Brothman gave him plans for Buna-S rubber, high octane gasoline, turbo-type aircraft engines, jeeps, "strategic" organic chemicals, a magnesium powder plant, machinery for making industrial solvents and "a military explosives plant in Tennessee" between 1941 and 1947. It was not specified whether the plant was the atomic energy establishment at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

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Gold Says Brothman Gave Reds Rubber Data

By STEPHEN FISCHER
Compass Staff Reporter

Harry Gold, confessed atom spy, testified in Federal Court yesterday that in December, 1942, in a suite of the Lincoln Hotel, his "Soviet superior," Semen M. Semen, congratulated chemical engineer Abraham Brothman for relaying information on

production of synthetic rubber. He said Semenov called this "equivalent in value to two or three brigades" of troops.

For more than four hours the witness told of cloak and dagger activities from 1941 to 1946. During this time, he said, Brothman provided him with scientific calculations and descriptive matter concerning matters of military value.

The court session ended as related that on May 29, 1947, excited, frightened Brothman grabbed him in the laboratory. Brothman's Chemical Engineering firm and said:

February 1944, when he was succeeded by an agent named "John." Without explaining why, "John" told Gold in 1945 "never to mention Brothman again."

Despite that remark, Gold accepted a job with Brothman's chemical engineering firm in 1946 where he continued until 1947.

Gold was working there when the FBI entered the picture, he said.

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Gold Testifies Brothman Gave Reds Rubber Data

By GEORGE GRADY and ERWIN SAVELSON

Complete top-secret plans for production of buna-S synthetic rubber, one of America's great war achievements, were turned over to Soviet espionage agents by chemical



Miriam Moskowitz (right) arrives at Federal Court under guard.
(Mirror Photo)

engineer Abraham Brothman, confessed Red atom spy, Harry Gold, 37, testified in Federal Court yesterday.

The voluminous data so impressed the Kremlin that Moscow relayed congratulations to Semen M. Semenov, head of the wartime ring here, telling him the information was worth "two or three brigades of men," Gold told Federal Judge Kaufman and a jury.

The sallow-faced Gold, an admitted member of the Klaus Fuchs international spy ring, again proved the government's star witness against Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, who are on trial on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice.

Calmly and dispassionately, Gold, a Philadelphia bio-chemist,

Stocks Lower

Motor shares slip lower, rally near closing. Details on Page 19.

related how he met Brothman, 36, in a two-room suite in the Hotel New Yorker in April, 1942.

In addition to the buna-S plans, Gold said, Brothman also relayed to Red spies data concerning manufacture of high octane gasoline, turbine-type aircraft engines and the first jeep models for U. S. armed forces.

Brothman, Gold continued, brought to the Hotel New Yorker suite "25 to 50 blueprints covering the entire buna-S process, including specialized pieces of equipment" and about 200 type-written pages—carbon copies on onion-skin—describing the process.

The written report was so complete it even included descriptions of theoretical material and designs of equipment.

Gold said he and Brothman worked all night annotating and collating the papers. Then, the data was relayed to Semenov, who has been identified as the man known as "Sam," chief espionage agent. Semenov then was an offi-

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Gold said Amtorg facilities were available to the spy ring. He copying of any papers Brothman obtained. Gold identified a blueprint which he said was among the buna-S data given him by Brothman. The blueprint bore the names of B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, and a chemical firm headed by a Col. Bradley Dewey. Gold said Dewey was "head of the Rubber Commission during the war."

Gold also testified he was called up for induction in the Army on April 200, 1942, but was rejected and placed in a 4-F classification when found suffering from hypertension.

His first intimation the FBI was on Brothman's trail came on May 29, 1947, when he dropped into Brothman's office and the latter told him two FBI agents had questioned him for two hours and had left to go to his (Brothman's) Queens chemical plant to talk with Gold.

Gold said Brothman told him the FBI knew all about "us" and the information must have come from "Helen," identified earlier as former Soviet spy courier Elizabeth Bentley.

Gold said Brothman asked him to "make up any story to conceal how we met," even suggesting he say they were writing a book together. At that moment, Gold said, Miss Moskowitz, Brothman's partner, was en route to visit an Amtorg lawyer. She is accused of helping concoct the Brothman-Gold story.

Says Brothman Got Rubber Data

Continued from Page 2

cial of the now defunct Soviet-controlled Amtorg Trading Corp. He returned to Russia after Amtorg was closed, but has been named by FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover as boss of the cloak-and-dagger Russian atomic spy syndicate.

In December, 1942, Gold continued, he introduced Brothman to Semenov and the latter praised them.

"I told Brothman the report on buna-S had received great praise from the Soviets," Gold went on. "I told him my Soviet superior now desired additional data on a turbine-type agitator, part of the buna-S equipment."

He testified Brothman told him he had quit his job with the 30 Church St. office of the Hendrick Manufacturing Co., of Carbon-dale, Pa. It was from this office that Brothman told him he obtained the buna-S secrets, said Gold. Brothman set up his own industrial equipment designing firm with offices in the Graybar Bldg., Gold stated.

The atom spy said Brothman also gave him a blueprint of a piece of chemical equipment—an esterifier used in the manufacture of an industrial solvent—and this too was passed on to Semenov.

Gold recalled that when he sometimes scolded Brothman for being late in keeping appointments or supplying only fragmentary data about certain materials, Brothman became irritated and protested the Soviets apparently were not appreciative of the information he was getting.

Once, Gold said, Brothman asked him to have Semenov intervene to regain a job with Amtorg for a friend named Shura Swan, who was fired from his position. Gold said Semenov advised him to tell Brothman "to mind his own business."

Another time, Gold testified, Brothman revealed his firm was engaged to design a catalyst machine for the Rufert Chemical Co. at Seymour, Conn. Gold said he asked for and got data concerning this machine—a device used in the manufacture of cooking shortenings, aviation gasoline and for preparation of strategic chemicals.

Rejected as 4-F

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Gold Gave Reds Secret Plans of Buna-S Rubber

**Tells at Brothman's Trial
How Defendant Gave Him
Synthetic Process Data**

Harry Gold, self-confessed atomic spy, testified yesterday in United States District Court that he had passed on to his "Soviet superiors" complete plans for the Buna-S synthetic rubber process which had been obtained for him by Abraham Brothman.

In his second day on the stand as the government's chief witness against Mr. Brothman, a New York chemical engineer, and Miss Miriam Moscovitz, Brothman's office associate, Gold described, in chronological order, a series of sub-rosa meetings he had had with Brothman since their first encounter on Sept. 29, 1941. Mr. Brothman and Miss Moscovitz are on trial before Judge Irving T. Kaufman and a jury on charges of obstructing justice in the government's espionage investigation.

Gold, who is to be sentenced on Dec. 7 for his espionage activities, also testified that Mr. Brothman had told him "to make up any story to conceal how we met" after Brothman had learned that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was investigating their activities. Gold said the conversation had taken place in May, 1947.

At the time, he added, he was employed as chief chemist in a firm headed by Mr. Brothman. Gold testified that Mr. Brothman had suggested to him, as an alibi, that he tell the F. B. I. that they had been writing a book together.

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Herald Tribune

Tells of Several Meetings

Answering questions by United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol, Gold recounted the occasions on which Mr. Brothman had handed over to him information and plans on the manufacture of high octane gasoline, aircraft engines and specifications for one of the first jeep models. Most of what he received from Mr. Brothman, however, constituted "fragmentary" plans and blueprints, Gold noted, and explained that "Sam," his Soviet superior, wanted more detailed information.

The Philadelphia bio-chemist recounted how he had urged Mr. Brothman to "start keeping his appointments on time." To make things easier for Mr. Brothman, the Amtorg Trading Company, the Soviet purchasing agency in this country, had perfected a process whereby documents could be photographed and returned to Mr. Brothman in two hours, Gold testified.

After a series of relatively fruitless meetings, Gold testified, Mr. Brothman turned up at the New Yorker Hotel on a Wednesday night in April, 1942, with a suitcase full of type and hand-written data on the important synthetic rubber process—Buna-S—and together they worked over the information, compiling and annotating until the early hours of the morning. Gold said the data consisted of twenty to twenty-five blueprints and at least 200 typewritten pages of instructions concerning the secret manufacturing process.

Data Turned Over to "Sam"

Gold said he turned the data over to "Sam," who was identified in earlier testimony as Semen M. Semenov, an Amtorg official.

For his Buna-S work, Gold stated, Mr. Brothman was commended by the Soviet Union. Gold said that his Soviet superiors had considered Mr. Brothman's contribution on Buna-S equivalent in value to "two or three brigades of men."

According to Gold's testimony, Mr. Brothman had obtained this and other information valued by the Soviet Union as a chemical engineer with the Hendricks Manufacturing Company of New York. Later, Gold testified, Mr. Brothman had a falling out with the company. In June, 1942, Gold said, Mr. Brothman and two associates formed a new company, the Chemurgy Design Corporation.

Gold's Soviet superiors were, on the whole, displeased with this development and urged Mr. Brothman, through Gold, to join a larger company directly involved in the manufacture of synthetic rubber or petroleum. "Sam," during his first meeting with Mr. Brothman, repeated this suggestion, but Mr. Brothman never complied, Gold said.

Gold's only mention of Miss Moscovitz came later in the afternoon. He described her as secretary-treasurer of the firm Mr. Brothman established in 1944 and said that, on one occasion while he was talking to Mr. Brothman, Miss Moscovitz was en route to see "Jimmy Needleman, attorney for Amtorg."

Judge Kaufman adjourned the trial until 10 a. m. today.

Gold Gave Reds Secret Plans of Buna-S Rubber

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Herald Tribune

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Judge Kaufman adjourned the trial until 10 a. m. today.

SOVIET GRATITUDE TO SPIES DEPICTED

Synthetic Rubber Secret Was
Valued at 2 Brigades, Gold
Tells Brothman Jury

By THOMAS P. RONAN

Harry Gold, admitted atomic spy, told a jury in Federal Court yesterday that in 1942 Semen M. Semenov, head of a Soviet espionage ring, commended Abraham Brothman, chemical engineer, for having supplied Russia with data on the manufacture of synthetic rubber that were as valuable to her as two or three brigades.

He said that in April of that year Brothman had turned over to him 200 pages of typewritten notes and twenty-five to fifty blueprints dealing with a highly efficient method of making the rubber, and that he had passed the material on to Semenov.

On Wednesday, Gold had identified a photograph of Semenov as that of a man known to him as "Sam" who was his Soviet superior in the spy ring. Semenov at that time was an official of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the Soviet purchasing agency in this country.

Semenov Back in Russia

Semenov returned to Russia in September, 1944. According to Gold, he was succeeded by an agent named "John" who has been identified by Federal authorities as Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, Russian vice consul here, who went back to Russia in December, 1946.

Gold, a biochemist who faces a possible death sentence as the result of his plea of guilty in Philadelphia Federal Court to a charge of spying, was testifying at the trial before Judge Irving R. Kaufman of Brothman and his business partner, Miriam Moskowitz, on an indictment alleging obstruction of justice.

The Government contends that Gold, who is not a defendant, and Brothman threw a 1947 Federal grand jury investigating espionage off the track by telling it a false story of their relationship. Miss Moskowitz is charged with helping them to fabricate the story.

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Testifying readily but with an air of complete detachment, Gold said at one point that Brothman had told him in December, 1941, that he had on his desk at the manufacturing company where he was employed a complete set of plans for a military explosives plant that was to be built in Tennessee.

This reference, possibly to the atomic energy plant at Oak Ridge, was not developed further except that Gold said he made "split-second" arrangements to pick up the material and turn it over to "Sam." No testimony was offered to show that Brothman ever delivered it.

Gold did say that at one of their earlier meetings Brothman had told him he had given Soviet agents plans for the manufacture of high-octane gasoline, turbine-type aircraft engines and data dealing with the first jeep models. Brothman seemed irritated because the Soviet Union apparently did not appreciate his efforts, the witness declared.

The biochemist also testified that Brothman gave him blueprints for a chemical-mixing device and for a catalyst that could be used in the production of aviation gasoline and what he termed strategic organic chemicals and for a machine used in making industrial solvents.

Amtorg Copying Service

In December, 1941, Gold said, he told Brothman that "in order to facilitate the transfer of information to the Soviet Union," he had made arrangements to have blueprints, "no matter how extensive," copied at the Amtorg office. The blueprints could be returned to Brothman within a few hours, he declared.

After bringing out this testimony to show what the Government alleges was the real relationship between Gold and Brothman, United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol brought the witness down to May 29, 1947.

On that day, Brothman was questioned by two agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning his dealings with Jacob Golos, a Soviet spy who died in 1943, and with Elizabeth T. Bentley, then an espionage courier. Brothman told the agents the dealings were strictly of a business nature and that he was trying through them to get orders from the Russian Government.

Under Mr. Saypol's questioning, Gold said he saw Brothman that afternoon, that the chemical engineer told him of the F. B. I. visit and informed him that the agents were going out to Brothman's Elmhurst laboratory, where Gold was then employed as chief chemist, to interrogate him.

Gold testified that Brothman told him the agents knew everything and urged him to go back to the laboratory, and when the agents arrived, tell them the same story Brothman had given them.

The meeting at which Semenov allegedly thanked Brothman in the name of the Soviet Union, as described by Gold, was held in an atmosphere of intrigue and mystery that proved a little confusing even to Semenov.

Gold, who was known to Brothman as "Frank Keasler," knew Semenov as "Sam" but introduced him as "George," according to the testimony. He also represented Semenov as a Russian dignitary who had come here specifically to thank Brothman for his work.

Gold said that after Semenov expressed the gratitude of the Soviet Union, the two men went into a discussion of theoretical mathematics during which he became "completely lost."

"Abe told me after the meeting that I had provided one of the most wonderful experiences of his life," Gold asserted. "He said I had given

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

After Brothman, according to testimony given by self-confessed atom spy Harry Gold, had become a member of the Soviet spy network, he begged Gold to intercede with Moscow to help his political mentor.

Although Gold said Brothman knew this man as "Shura Evan," the N. Y. Journal-American today learned he is Alex-

under Sventchansky at 166-58
Village rd., Parkway Village,
Jamaica, Queens.

Evenshansky, a former employee of Amtorg, official Russian trade organization in this country, has been called as a witness by U. S. Attorney Irving S. Saypol.

However, Sverchansky is ill with the flu.

Importance of the UN employee's testimony to the Government's case became increasingly apparent as Gold prepared to take the stand at the U. S. Courthouse today for his third day of direct examination.

'LINK AMTORG OFFICIALS

Gold's testimony so far has linked James Needelman, Amtorg lawyer, and Semen E. Semenov, Amtorg official, with the case. Gold also late yesterday said Brothman had sought to have Gold give the FBI a false story to cover up the espionage activities of the two chemists.

Gold's statement that Brothman asked him to "conceal from the FBI" the real story of the plotting led directly into the Government's charge against Brothman, 37, of 40-48 42nd st. Sunnyside, Queens and his business partner, Miriam Moskowitz, 34, of 151 8th ave.

Both are charged with influencing Gold to testify falsely before a Federal grand jury probing espionage here in 1947.

During his testimony yesterday, Gold said that after Brothman had been supplying him blueprints and documents for two years, he finally introduced Brothman to "my Soviet superior" at the Lincoln Hotel in 1942.

This "superior" was Semenov. Semenov, known to Gold as "Sam", congratulated Brothman on the latter's success. Gold testified, in obtaining for Moscow "complete plans" for a closely-guarded synthetic rubber plant design known as "Buna-S".

During his day on the stand, the quiet, self-assured Gold — who faces a possible death penalty for his espionage crimes — said that he had meetings with Brothman for years and had received many blueprints and reports dealing with chemical processes involved in war preparedness.

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Brothman-Aid Called Worth Army to Reds

Gold Quotes Semenov On Rubber Data

A Russian spy ring chief told Abraham Brothman, New York chemical engineer, that information he supplied the Soviets on synthetic rubber was worth "two or three brigades."

This was one of the significant pieces of testimony given yesterday by Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy, in the trial of Mr. Brothman and his business associate, Miriam Moscovitz, on charges of obstructing justice.

The military comparison was used, Gold said, by Semen M. Semenov, then an official of the Amtorg Trading Corp., in 1942.

Depe on Buna.

Gold said Brothman won his high praise from his Soviet superiors by passing to them—through Gold—200 pages of typed notes and 25 to 30 blueprints on the Buna-S synthetic rubber process.

A weird jumble of phony names was used to mask spy activities, Gold revealed.

Semenov was usually known as Sam. Gold (known to Brothman as Frank Kessler) said, but he introduced him to Brothman, who appears to have used his own name, as George. Then in 1944 Sam (Semenov)—or George—went back to Russia and was replaced by a man called John, who, according to federal authorities, was really Anatoli Antonovich Yankovlev, Russian Vice Consul in New York, who returned to Russia in 1946.

Conspiracy Charge.

The government is seeking to prove that Brothman and Miss Moscovitz conspired with Gold, who is not a defendant in this case, to mislead a 1947 federal grand jury about their relationship. Gold, who pleaded guilty to a spy charge, faces a possible death sentence.

Semenov's kind words for Brothman, according to Gold, made the defendant jubilant. He had been a little sulky, Gold declared, at the Soviets' apparent lack of recognition of his work.

But the fact that a big shot like Semenov made a special trip to congratulate him boosted his ego enormously, Gold asserted.

"Abe told me after the meetings that I had provided one of the most wonderful experiences of his life," Gold testified. "He said I had given him a thrill he would never forget."

The trial continues today.

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World Telegram & Sun
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Gold Asserts Brothman Had G-Man Jitters

By Norma Abrams and
Harry Schlegel

Panic-stricken when the FBI began to breathe down his neck, Abraham Brothman implored atom-spy Harry Gold to "make up any story to conceal how we met," the latter testified yesterday at Brothman's Federal Court trial on charges of plotting to obstruct justice.

Brothman's desperate plea to Gold was made the day before Memorial Day, 1947, in the Long Island City offices of A. Brothman



Abraham Brothman
A-spy puts finger on him.

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& Associates, according to Gold. ~~The witness~~, a chemist, worked for the firm at the time.

Says He Blamed "Helen."

"Look, Harry, the FBI just left here," Gold quoted Brothman. "They know all about us—that you're a courier. It must have been that bitch Helen. They're coming to see you this afternoon." "Helen" was identified as herself by Elizabeth Bentley in earlier testimony.

The FBI had pictures of both men, Brothman told Gold, the latter said. "He told me to make up any story . . . suggested I say we had been writing a book together," Gold declared.

The distraught Brothman said that Miriam Moskowitz, a business partner who is his co-defendant, was even "at that moment" on her way to see Jimmy Needleman, an attorney for the Soviet purchasing agency, the Amtorg Trading Corp., Gold continued. According to Gold, Brothman gave "his word" to the G-Men that he would not talk to Gold before they did.

Tells of Amtorg Facilities

Earlier, Gold declared that at an April, 1942, all-night meeting in the Hotel New Yorker, Brothman turned over to him "25 to 50 blue-prints and a complete report covering the entire" Buna-S synthetic rubber process. Amtorg had copying facilities available to the spy network, Gold said, but nonetheless he and Brothman stayed up until 6 A. M. "annotating and collating the papers."

When they were finished, Gold went on, Brothman told him he had a friend, Shura Swan, who had been fired from his Amtorg job and asked Gold to intercede with "Sam" to have Swan rehired. "Sam," who is Semon Semonov, an Amtorg official who has since scrambled back to Moscow, told Brothman through Gold "to mind his own damn business," the witness said.

"Real Big Shot"

Brothman finally got to meet "Sam" at the Hotel Lincoln in December, 1942, Gold said. But instead of introducing the Russian as a two-bit Amtorg official, Gold said, "Sam" was passed off as "George," a real Soviet big wheel right off the boat, in an effort to impress the Queens engineer.

Gold will take the stand again ~~when the trial resumes at 10:30~~ A. M. today.

Brothman Trial Revelations:

UN Aide Called As Spy Witness

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

A former Russian trade official who is now a broadcaster for the UN's radio division was the man who brought Abraham Brothman into the Communist movement.

After Brothman, according to testimony given by self-confessed atom spy Harry Gold, had become a member of the Soviet spy network, he begged Gold to intercede with Moscow to help his political career.

Although Gold said Brothman knew this man as "Shura Sam," the N. Y. Journal-American today learned he is Alex-

ander Evchenchansky of 144-33 Village rd., Parkway Village, Jamaica, Queens.

Evchenchansky, a former employee of Amtorg, official Russian trade organization in this country, has been called as a witness by U. S. Attorney Irving S. Saypol.

However, Evchenchansky is ill with the gripe.

Importance of the UN employee's testimony to the Government's case became increasingly apparent as Gold prepared to take the stand at the U. S. Courthouse today for his third day of direct examination.

LINK AMTORG OFFICIALS.

Gold's testimony so far has linked James Needelman, Amtorg lawyer, and Semen H. Semenov, Amtorg official, with the case. Gold also late yesterday said Brothman had sought to have Gold give the FBI a false story to cover up the espionage activities of the two chemists.

Gold's statement that Brothman said that he "was not from the FBI" the real story of the plotting led directly into the Government's charge against Brothman, 37, of 46-48 42nd st. Sunnyside, Queens and his business partner, Miriam Moskowitz, 36, of 151 8th ave.

Both are charged with influencing Gold to testify falsely before a Federal grand jury probing espionage here in 1947.

During his testimony yesterday, Gold said that after Brothman had been supplying him blueprints and documents for two years, he finally introduced Brothman to "my Soviet superior" at the Lincoln Hotel in 1942.

This "superior" was Semenov, known to Gold as "Sam", congratulated Brothman on the latter's success. Gold testified, in obtaining for Moscow "complete plans" for a closely-guarded synthetic rubber plant design known as "Buns-S."

During his day on the stand, the quiet, self-assured Gold — who faces a possible death penalty for his espionage crimes — said that he had meetings with Brothman for years and had received many blueprints and reports dealing with chemical processes involved in war preparedness.

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Gold Asserts Brothman Had G-Man Jitters

By Norma Abrams and
Harry Schlegel

Panic-stricken when the FBI began to breathe down his neck, Abraham Brothman implored atom-spy Harry Gold to "make up any story to conceal how we met," the latter testified yesterday at Brothman's Federal Court trial on charges of plotting to obstruct justice.

Brothman's desperate plea to Gold was made the day before Memorial Day, 1947, in the Long Island City offices of A. Brothman



Abraham Brothman

As seen in a photo on him.

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A Associates, according to Gold. ~~Brothman~~, a chemist, worked for the firm at the time.

Says He Blamed "Helen."

"Look, Harry, the FBI just left here," Gold quoted Brothman. "They know all about us—that you're a courier. It must have been that bitch Helen. They're coming to see you this afternoon." "Helen" was identified as herself by Elizabeth Bentley in earlier testimony.

The FBI had pictures of both men, Brothman told Gold, the latter said. "He told me to make up any story . . . suggested I say we had been writing a book together," Gold declared.

The distraught Brothman said that Miriam Moskowitz, a business partner who is his co-defendant, was even "at that moment" on her way to see Jimmy Needleman, an attorney for the Soviet purchasing agency, the Amtorg Trading Corp., Gold continued. According to Gold, Brothman gave "his word" to the G-Men that he would not talk to Gold before they did.

Tells of Amtorg Facilities.

Earlier, Gold declared that at an April, 1942, all-night meeting in the Hotel New Yorker, Brothman turned over to him "25 to 50 blueprints and a complete report covering the entire" Buna-S synthetic rubber process. Amtorg had copying facilities available to the spy network, Gold said, but nonetheless he and Brothman stayed up until 6 A. M. "annotating and collating the papers."

When they were finished, Gold went on, Brothman told him he had a friend, Shura Swan, who had been fired from his Amtorg job and asked Gold to intercede with "Sam" to have Swan rehired. "Sam," who is Semon Semonov, an Amtorg official who has since scrambled back to Moscow, told Brothman through Gold "to mind his own damn business," the witness said.

"Real Big Shot."

Brothman finally got to meet "Sam" at the Hotel Lincoln in December, 1942, Gold said. But instead of introducing the Russian as a two-bit Amtorg official, Gold said, "Sam" was passed off as "George," a real Soviet big wheel right off the boat, in an effort to impress the Queens engineer.

Gold will take the stand again when the trial resumes at 10:30 A. M. today.

Brothman Gave Him Secret Data To Pass to Reds, Gold Testifies

Trial in Federal Court of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moscovitz was to resume today after Harry Gold, self-confessed atomic spy, testified that he had relayed to his "Soviet superiors" complete plans for the Buna-S synthetic rubber process obtained for him by Brothman.

Gold was on the stand for the second day yesterday as the Government's chief witness against Brothman, a New York chemical engineer, and Miss Moscovitz, his office associate.

In April of 1942, Gold said, Brothman turned over to him documents dealing with a highly efficient method of making rubber and that he passed the information on to Semen M. Semenov, head of a Soviet espionage ring.

Identifies Photo

Gold has identified a photograph of Semenov as a man known to him as "Sam," who was his Soviet superior in the ring. At that time, Semenov was an official of the Amtorg Trading Corp., Russian purchasing agency in the U. S.

In September, 1944, Semenov returned to Russia, Gold said, and was succeeded by an agent named "John" — who has been identified by Federal authorities as Anatoli Antonovich Yakolev, Russian vice consul here, who

went back to Russia in December, 1946.

A biochemist, who faces a possible death sentence, Gold testified at the trial before Federal Judge Kaufman. Brothman and Miss Moscovitz are accused of obstruction of justice.

Gold, the government contends, and Brothman threw a 1947 Federal grand jury investigating espionage off the track by falsifying the story of their relationship. Miss Moscovitz is charged with helping them fabricate the story.

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Post & Home News
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Spy Trial Hears Gold Confess Lying to F. B. I.

**Declares Amtorg Official
Prepared False Tale for
Him to Tell if Arrested**

Harry Gold, confessed member of an atomic spy ring, admitted yesterday in United States District Court that he had given false testimony before a Federal grand jury in July, 1947, and had previously given a similarly fictitious account of his activities to F. B. I. agents.

Both tales, he testified, had been concocted with the aid of Abraham Brothman, the New York chemical engineer, who was anxious that Gold's story "back up" his own.

Gold testified at the trial of Brothman and Miss Miriam Moskowitz, his business associate, who are charged with conspiring to obstruct justice. In addition to the conspiracy count, Brothman is accused of advising Gold to give false testimony before a grand jury in 1947, thus hindering the government's investigation of espionage activities.

Soviets Fooled in Past

Later in the day, Gold furnished an interesting explanation of the motives of Soviet espionage. When questioned by William W. Kleinman, the defense attorney, on the actual value of the plans and documents which he allegedly received from Brothman for transmittal to his "Soviet superiors," Gold admitted that, although a good deal of the information he obtained could have been found in text books and technical manuals or bought from American firms, the Russians had had "sad experiences in the past" with this type of data.

Gold explained that many American firms had "sabotaged" Russian industrial efforts by selling them manufacturing processes which looked fine on the surface but contained hidden defects.

"They wanted processes and plans of plants that were in actual operation," Gold said. Consequently, he noted, his Soviet superiors considered stolen plans and blueprints far more authoritative and reliable than those obtained in an above board manner.

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~~Gold~~ the ~~murder~~ Philadelphia
bio-chemist, under questioning by
United States Attorney Irvine H.
Saypol, related the events which
led up to his appearance before the
grand jury in 1947.

On the advice of one Glibby Needleman, an official of the Amtorg Trading Company, the Soviet purchasing agency in this country, Brothman had told him (Gold) that, in the event of an investigation by the F. B. I., Gold was to say that he had met Brothman through a "John Gollish." Gold testified.

Subsequently, he continued, Agents Shannon and O'Brien called on him and Gold gave them the trumped-up story and identified a photograph of "Gollush". "Although I had never seen him before." After the agents' departure, Gold said, he was met by Brothman and Miss Moskowitz and both appeared delighted with his performance.

Six weeks after his meeting with the F. B. I., Gold said, Brothman was subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury. Afterwards, Gold added, Brothman told him and Miss Moskowitz that he thought he had acquitted himself well and had "behaved with dignity."

When Gold was finally subpoenaed to appear before the same grand jury, Brothman told him "there was nothing to worry about," but suggested that he consult Joseph Kerman, the attorney for Brothman's firm, to familiarize himself with courtroom procedure. Gold testified. He added that he went to see Kerman.

"I never saw a more incredulous man," Gold told Judge Irving Kaufman and the jury. "He didn't seem to believe a anything I said."

Nevertheless, Gold said, after further consultation with Brothman on a story "which would back up his own," he appeared before the jury and told a false story. Later, Gold said, he told Brothman and Miss Moskowitz that he thought he had successfully impersonated a "small, timid man" who had unwittingly become involved in the brink of espionage.

over his spouse.
He said the question was "whether the husband is really a person who took the attitude of the father or husband in the matter of the man or woman in the center of the map of the world."
"Well," Mrs. Nelson is sitting in isolation, "he is incapable of commitment."
He responded:
"No nation or nation of nations is capable of leadership in a world which is the root of political life on which the future of the world depends."

Gold Tells How His 'House of Cards' Fell

Chemist Harry Gold dis-soned, and Russia was an American ally. closed he became an atomic spy for Russia for three reasons:

1. To avoid joining the Communist party.
2. To help the Russian people.
3. To pay a debt of gratitude to another spy who got him a job during the depression.

The Swiss-born Gold testified in Manhattan Federal Court yesterday that he betrayed his adopted country for 15 years.

And then he took atomic secrets stolen by convicted British spy Klaus Fuchs and gave them to Russian agents because he hoped to speed the development of atomic energy. The scientific brains of two nations were better than one, he rea-

This was life in a "house of cards," Gold testified, and it came as no surprise to him when the roof tumbled in on him.

The 39-year-old Gold's answer to the question of why a person turns on his country was given during his three-day appearance as the Government's "star" witness against conspiracy trial defendants Abraham Brothman, an engineer, and Brothman's business associate, Miriam Moskowitz.

The defendants allegedly conspired to withhold information from a Federal grand jury investigating espionage. Gold testified that he lied to this same jury. The Government claims that these acts delayed Gold's arrest by three years.

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Spied for Reds to Avoid Joining the Party: Gold

By Norma Abrams and Kermit Jaediker

Harry Gold, who has confessed atom-spying for Russia, testified in Federal Court yesterday that one reason he turned to espionage was to avoid joining the Communist Party.

This paradox was presented at the trial of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz on charges of plotting to obstruct justice.

Mixed Motives.

Gold said he first became interested in espionage in 1935. He had several motives, he said. First, he wanted to help the Russian people. Here he drew a distinction between the people and the government.

Second, he explained, he wanted to pay a "debt of gratitude" to a chemist, identified only as "Mr. Black," who got him a job during the depression. Third, he said, he wanted to get Black "off my neck about joining the Communist Party."

Black didn't succeed in getting him to join the party, Gold said, but he did interest him in spying.

Earlier, Gold testified that Brothman told him FBI men were probing their activities and that it was necessary to "cook up a phony story

as to their relations. Two FBI men called on Gold in May, 1947, while he was working as a chemist in the Elmhurst, Queens, laboratory of . Brothman & Associates, Gold said, and he fed them a phony story.

That night, Gold went on, Brothman and Miss Moskowitz, a business partner of Brothman, came to the laboratory and "Miriam gave me a hug and said, I had been superbly nonchalant when the agents walked in."

The trial, before Judge Irving Kaufman and a jury, will be resumed at 10:30 A. M. Monday.

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Atomic Spy Tells of Persuasion To Lie to U. S. Grand Jury in 1947

Gold Testifies That Brothman Led Him Into Joint Story—He Defends Taking Secrets to Aid 'the Russian People'

By THOMAS P. BONAN

Harry Gold, Philadelphia bio-chemist and confessed atomic spy, charged in Federal Court yesterday that Abraham Brothman, chemical engineer, and the latter's business partner, Miriam Moskowitz, persuaded him to tell a false story to a 1947 Federal grand jury investigating espionage.

Brothman, who has been described by Gold as "a contact" for the Soviet spy ring for which he served as courier, and Miss Moskowitz are being tried on an indictment alleging that they conspired with Gold, who is not a defendant, to mislead the jury. The Government contends that false testimony given to the jury by the two men threw it off the track for some time.

Under cross-examination by William W. Kleinman, defense attorney, Gold denied that he sought money for his espionage activities but said that he was motivated by a desire to help the Soviet people get information to which he thought they were entitled.

He insisted that it was the people and not the Soviet Government he was trying to assist and said that he did not intend to hurt the people of this country even when he turned over American atomic secrets to Soviet agents.

Gratitude to Donor of Job

Asserting that a chemist named Black had first interested him in espionage in November, 1935, Gold said that he also was motivated by a feeling of gratitude toward Black because the chemist had obtained a job for him with a New Jersey concern in February, 1933, "the worst part of the depression."

"Our family has a fierce kind of pride and we would have hated to go on relief," Gold added. "Black saved us from that."

He also said that he wanted to get Black "off my neck" about joining the Communist party. He didn't want to join the party, he said, because he regarded Communists as "a lot of whacked-up Bohemians."

When Mr. Kleinman tried to get him to admit that all the material he said Brothman had given him could have been obtained by the Russians from textbooks or by purchase from American concerns, Gold said that this might have been so but that the Russians were more interested in stealing it.

He explained that even when an American concern appeared cooperative and supplied the Russians with blueprints and other data on industrial processes they often found when they got it home that someone had "sabotaged" it. Other companies refused point-blank to deal with the Russians, he said.

In any event, he continued, the Russians were interested in getting information on industrial processes that were actually being carried out successfully here and not in obtaining theoretical data.

"They had an absolute admiration for American technical skill," he said. "They just worshiped it."

Genesis of Story to Jury

Previous testimony was to the effect that Brothman had acted as "a contact," supplying information to Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley, the former Communist courier, and to Jacob Golos, her superior in a Soviet espionage ring, and that when they dropped out of the picture, Gold picked up the material.

When Brothman was questioned by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in May, 1947, he told them that he had passed information on industrial processes to Golos and Miss Bentley, but said that he did not know they were spies and that he was simply trying to get contracts from the Russian Government. He said Gold had been sent to him by Golos to check the material.

Gold testified yesterday that immediately after this incident, Brothman warned him that the agents were going to question him and told him to tell the same story. He said that he did so and that subsequently he arranged with Brothman and Miss Moskowitz to tell the grand jury substantially the same story as Brothman had told it.

Gold said that after his grand jury appearance he told Brothman and Miss Moskowitz that he thought he had created the impression of "a small, timid, frightened man who in some manner was involved on the fringe of espionage but who never had committed an overt act and who now was completely aghast at what he was on the brink of."

Brothman and Miss Moskowitz told him that if that was so, it was fine, he added.

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Harry Gold Tells Why He Became an Atom Spy

By STEPHEN FISCHER

COMPARA Staff Reporter

Harry Gold, confessed atom spy, told a hushed Federal Court Friday why he did it and how it felt to be caught. For the first time since he was arrested, Gold explained in public the motivations which led him to espionage activities for the Soviet Union from 1935 to 1946 and why — after the

FBI grilled him in Philadelphia from last May 15 to 22 — he confessed all.

Gold's explanation came as William Kleinman, defense attorney for Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, began what promises to be a withering cross-examination of his clients' former scientific associate.

Gold testified on direct examination in May, 1947, he conspired with the defendants to obstruct a Federal Grand Jury probe into espionage.

Speaking in a clear but petulant voice, Gold said he spied for three reasons — none of them money.

"I wished to aid the people of the Soviet Union" as distinguished from their government, he said.

"But I had two personal reasons that motivated me.

"There was the chemist named Black, the man who first involved me in espionage. I owed him a debt of gratitude.

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were a family with a fierce sort of pride and hated to go on relief. "And then, at the same time, I got black off my neck about joining the Communist Party. I didn't like the Party. I thought they were a lot of wacked-up Bohemians." In 1938, when he began industrial espionage, Gold said, "I could not see that I was harming the United States in any way. We weren't at war . . . And, later, when I passed the atom material, I thought I was giving the Russian people information they were entitled to as our ally. I thought the development of atomic energy would have been more readily completed if we cooperated with Soviet scientists."

Kleinman pressed further. Gold told how during the week of May 16 to May 22 he went five nights to the FBI headquarters in Philadelphia.

"And it was not until you knew the jig was up that you admitted passing nuclear information, did you?" Kleinman asked.

"I knew the house of cards I built for 16 years couldn't stand up. I knew it."

"My brother was brought to see me after I was arrested. He asked 'How bad could it be?' I said, 'Very bad.' When I told him he went white. He said 'You big jerk, how could you do it? You must be covering up for somebody.' I said 'No, I passed the information from Klaus Fuchs to the Russians.'"

"The next night my father came. He said 'Was it the Russians?' I said 'Yes.'"

"But I wasn't going to squeal," Gold continued. "I wasn't going to inform. I was going to just creep up. There had been a mountain in front of me. When I saw my brother part of the mountain came down. When I saw my father the rest of the mountain came down."

"Then they came to prison and said they were going to mortgage the house to pay for my defense. This I didn't want."

Gold went to the judge in Philadelphia and asked for a court-appointed attorney. He pleaded guilty, he said, knowing well that the plea exposed him to a possible sentencing of death.

In a voice heavy with sarcasm, Kleinman asked again and again if Gold is now cooperating with the government in an effort to receive a sentence less than death.

Gold denied every form of the question.

Prepares to Rest Brothman Case

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

The Government was preparing to rest its case against Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz as the trial of the two alleged conspirators enters its third week today.

U. S. Attorney Saypol will have only a few more witnesses before he concludes his evidence against the two chemists who are accused of attempting to obstruct justice.

Harry Gold, confessed Soviet atom bomb espionage agent, was to continue under cross examination before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman and a jury of five women and seven men.

During the three days he was under direct examination, Gold named Brothman as a member of the Russian spy network and said Brothman funneled secret blue prints to Gold when the latter was courier for the Moscow underground.

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GOLD SAYS SOVIET LET BROTHMAN GO

Witness Testifies His Superior
Felt U. S. Knew Engineer's
Identity as Agent in '45

By THOMAS P. RONAN

Under cross-examination in Federal Court yesterday, Harry Gold, admitted atomic spy, testified that his Soviet superior in an espionage ring warned him in 1945 that Abraham Brothman, chemical engineer, was "hot" and to stay away from him.

Explaining that the superior thought the Government knew Brothman's identity as an espionage agent, Gold said that this official told him the ring had no further use for the engineer. He had identified Brothman earlier as one of the ring's sources of material on industrial and military processes.

Brothman and his business partner, Miriam Moskowitz, are charged with conspiring to obstruct justice by misleading a 1947 Federal grand jury. According to the Government, the jury's investigation of espionage was seriously impeded because of false stories told it by Brothman and Gold, who is not a defendant in this trial. Miss Moskowitz is accused of helping the two men fabricate the lies.

Gold, a biochemist who faces a possible death sentence as a result of his plea of guilty in Philadelphia to a charge of atomic spying, said that he disregarded the warning partly because his relations with Brothman had "deteriorated from the rigid discipline which should have been observed if I was to do what I was supposed to do."

Told Brothman Real Name

As an example of this deterioration, Gold said that Brothman was the only one of all the "contacts" he had over eleven years of spying to whom he told his correct name. He said that this occurred early in 1946 when he went to work at Brothman's laboratory as chief chemist. Previously he had used the name Frank Kessler.

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By then, however, Gold was enmeshed in such a web of lies that he found it easier to continue lying to Brothman about his personal life than tell the truth, he testified. He said that at their first meeting, on instructions from his espionage superior, he had told Brothman he had a wife and twins.

As time went on, he said, he embellished this story by telling details of his courtship, describing his non-existent mother-in-law as a poor housekeeper and his father-in-law as a man who didn't earn much money and by telling of an illness suffered by one of the nebulous twins.

"It became easier to continue the fiction than to straighten out the whole hideous mess, but it's a wonder that steam didn't come out of my ears at times," the biochemist declared.

He said it was not until May 29, 1947, the day he and Brothman were questioned by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that he told the chemical engineer that this complicated story was false.

Job Not Good Paying One

Gold pictured his job as Brothman's chief chemist as not very remunerative and said that when he quit in 1948 the company owed him about \$4,000.

"When there was no money, I was a partner and when there was money, I was an employee," he remarked with a wry smile.

Under questioning by William W. Kleinman, defense counsel, Gold admitted that he had served "a list of charges" on Brothman on behalf of himself and other employees before he quit. He said that he had charged Brothman with unfilled promises and with mismanagement of an important job and had asked him to concentrate on his job and to retrench. He denied trying to undermine Brothman's business.

He reiterated that Brothman had confronted him shortly after being questioned by F. B. I. agents and urged him to tell the agents the same story he had told them. But he said that Brothman had not

threatened or intimidated him into telling it.

He also admitted that much of the material given him by Brothman could have been obtained easily from textbooks and legitimate sources, but he insisted that the Soviet Union wanted processes it knew were in actual operation here and that Brothman had turned the data over to him clandestinely for the spy ring.

COURTS

Gold Tells About Double Life as Spy

By STEPHEN FISCHER
COMPASS Staff Reporter

Harry Gold, confessed atom spy, testified in Federal Court yesterday that for 11 years, from 1935 to 1946, he led two lives.

One was the life of a spy for the Soviet Union, the other the life of an industrious, enthusiastic biochemist who put in 60 to 70 hours a week for the Pennsylvania Sugar Co.

Gold's explanation of the inner workings of his mind—in which he said he was able to "turn a switch"—was strikingly similar to the self-analysis offered by Gold's asserted accomplice, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, when he pleaded guilty to atom spying in England several months ago.

Gold is a government witness at the trial of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, accused of conspiring with him in 1947 to obstruct a grand jury investigation of espionage activities.

Gold's description of his mental processes came when he attempted to explain why he carelessly permitted various blueprints to remain in his home instead of passing them to his "Soviet superior" or destroying them.

"When I went out on a mission for the Soviet Union," Gold explained, "I had a one-track mind. I concentrated on getting information. I forgot my work, my family, everything."

"When I return," he continued, "I turned the switch. Then I used my one-track mind on my laboratory work. I would attempt to obliterate my missions from my mind because I was not kidding myself; I knew I committed a crime. If I thought of that it bothered me."

"Apparently I was to successful. The huge amounts of material found in my house represents my all-too-successful attempt to obliterate my espionage activities while at home."

But despite this ability Gold said, he continued to associate with Brothman after his "Soviet superior" warned him in 1945 to sever relationships because Brothman "was hot."

"I just forgot about the warning. I just forgot about it," Gold insisted.

From 1941 to 1948 Gold worked for Brothman's research organi-

zation—a relationship which terminated acrimoniously in 1948 with Gold insisting Brothman owed him \$3,800.

It was obvious from questioning that defense attorney William Kleinman will seek to establish Gold's hate for Brothman as the motivation for his current testimony.

As Gold went into a lengthy recital of his double life as a spy—a life which included a fictitious wife, fictitious twins, and the fictitious death of a brother—there were times when attorneys, the witness and Judge Irving Kaufman had difficulty understanding who was under discussion—a real person or a fictitious one.

When asked at one point if he told Brothman a story about his "cousin Joe," Gold replied:

"What story? I had 100 stories about cousin Joe."

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Brothman Trial In Final Stages

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

The final Government witnesses in the conspiracy trial of Miriam Moskowitz and chemical engineer Abraham Brothman are scheduled to testify at the U. S. Courthouse today.

That the case might reach the jury of five women and seven men early next week seemed virtually assured with the apparent refusal of both defendants to take the stand.

Although their counsel has not yet indicated definitely whether Miss Moskowitz and Brothman will testify, it was understood that they will not attempt to refute the testimony of Harry Gold, chief Government witness.

Gold, confessed Red spy awaiting sentence, yesterday calmly faced the defense cross examination and did not change his story that Brothman was part of a Soviet espionage ring and that both defendants told Gold to give a Federal Grand Jury a false story three years ago.

SAID HE GOT SECRETS.

Previously Gold testified he received valued Government secrets, including data on industrial processes, from Brothman and turned them over to Soviet agents.

Yesterday he said the Kremlin

considered Brothman at the end of his usefulness five years ago.

"I was told in 1945," Gold testified, "that the Soviet Government had no further use for Abe and I was next told that he was 'hot' and stay away from him."

"But," Gold added ruefully, "I forgot the warning."

By "hot," Gold explained, his Soviet spying superiors meant the U. S. Government was aware of Brothman's activities. Gold was to take the stand again today.

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Callins

Brothman 'Hot' In '45, Says Gold

Confessed Soviet atomic spy Harry Gold yesterday testified at the conspiracy trial of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz told that he was told by his Soviet superior as far back as 1945 that Brothman was "hot" and of no further use to the Russian spy ring.

The Philadelphia biochemist, testifying before Federal Judge Kaufman, said he forgot about the warning and went to work for Brothman. He said he was later reprimanded for his indiscretion by "Sam," the Soviet superior, who told him that Brothman's identity was known to the U.S.

Gold, who has testified that Brothman turned over material regarding industrial processes for transmission to Soviet agents, admitted he lied to Brothman throughout their association.

"I was told that it would be foolhardy to give my real name," he said.

He gave the name as Frank Kessler, told Brothman he was married and the father of twins, Essie and David, even though he is a bachelor, and even made up stories about his wife's family, he testified.

"It's a wonder that steam didn't come out of my ears," Gold commented. At one point, he recalled, he told Brothman about his courtship of a girl named Helen Traubelman, who had one blue and one brown eye.

Gold said he got off his series of fantastic lies because of Brothman's penchant for prying into his business, his family background and his associations with others.

It was not until May, 1947, when the FBI questioned Brothman, that Gold confessed he had been lying.

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Callins

Brothman Too 'Hot' for Reds In 1945: Gold

By NORMA ABRAMS

The Kremlin had "no further use" for engineer Abraham Brothman in 1945 because he was "hot" and

atom-spy Harry Gold was ordered then to stay away from him, the latter testified yesterday in Brothman's Federal Court trial for conspiracy to obstruct justice.

"But I forgot the warning," Gold admitted under cross-examination by

Brothman's attorney, William W. Kleinman. Brothman is being tried with his business associate, Miriam Moskowitz.

Gold, who previously testified that Brothman turned over to him data on industrial processes for transmission to Moscow, further re-



Abraham Brothman

vealed that the defendant was a very nosy man about Gold's private life.

Prolific Inventor.

From their first meeting on, Gold said, Brothman began "prying" into his background. Always accommodating, Gold invented a non-existent wife and a set of fictitious twins and immediately afflicted one of the phantom kids

with a fractured leg and the other with a case of polio.

"It became easier to continue the fiction than to straighten out the whole hideous mess, but it's a wonder that steam didn't come out of my ears," Gold said.

Pay Checks Slow.

Brothman was something less than prompt with the pay check, Gold said. When he finally resigned from the defendant's Queens

firm, he was owed about \$4.0 Gold said. "When there was money, I was a partner and, when there was money, I was an employee," he said.

Gold will take the stand again when the trial resumes at 10 A. M. today.

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Gold Lied...and Lied... To Prying Brothman

It was a tangled web of lies he spun to his brother spy, Harry Gold readily admits.

At first, he testified in Federal Court yesterday, he told Abraham Brothman he had a wife and twins.

Then gradually the fictional trimmings came to include a mother-in-law who was a bum housekeeper, a father-in-law who didn't earn much, a brother who died in action in the South Pacific, an illness for one of the "twins," and a beautiful girl with one brown and one blue eye.

All these tales, he said, were to offset Brothman's "prying" after his Soviet masters told him to lay off because the FBI knew Brothman was a spy.

"It became easier to continue the fiction than to straighten out the whole hideous mess, but it's a wonder steam didn't come out of my ears at times," he said.

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World Telegram & Sun
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Callins

Sokol's THESE DAYS: Who Protected Amtorg 'Traders'?

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

THUS FAR, the spy trial, which is being held in New York before Judge Irving R. Kaufman, has established that Soviet Russia, our ally in World War II, sent agents into the United States to steal our data on production of chemicals, electronics, war materials and the atom bomb. Such conduct is expected of an enemy, not of an ally. During the period of spying, the United States was provisioning Soviet Russia to the tune of \$11,000,000,000.



GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

But this point is being missed: The data now available was already in the hands of the FBI in 1947. Elizabeth Bentley's testimony on that subject is altogether clear. Also Harry Gold and Abraham Brothman established the date.

On May 29, 1947, two FBI agents interrogated Brothman concerning his dealings with Jacob Golos, a Soviet spy, and with Elizabeth Bentley, then a Soviet courier and closely associated with Golos, and with Harry Gold. Brothman told Gold, so the latter testified, that the FBI knew everything.

Among the facts that the FBI knew was that the Amtorg Trading Co. was the center of spy activity and the cover-up for spies, couriers, photostating and similar activities. Yet Amtorg was permitted to exist in this country as a trading business with which American businessmen and Government officials consorted. Like "Amerasia," it was a protected organization. Who protected it?

THE QUESTION must be asked why these men were not indicted; why nothing was done about them until after the British arrested Dr. Klaus Fuchs and the world knew that our atom bomb secrets had been stolen. Fuchs was arrested on Feb. 3, 1950, but the testimony in this trial shows that on May 29, 1947, the FBI had the data. Most of us assumed when Gold, Brothman, Greenglass, and Miss Moskowitz were arrested that the information came from Fuchs, but at the trial, the evidence shows that it came from the FBI, which had it in 1947.

Brothman and Gold and whoever else is involved in this miserable business have been free to damage the United States for this prolonged period. It has further been brought out in this trial that the espionage goes back to 1941. Actually, it goes back further than that. It probably goes back as far as the Nye Committee of the Senate (1934), which contained among its employees the first important espionage cell in the official life of this country.

This espionage trial, now taking place in New York, is tremendously important and is being inadequately reported. The Hiss trial was perhaps more glamorous, but not more significant. It attracted more attention because there was so strong an effort to cover up for Hiss and to defend him. Even now, some Park ave. liberals believe that three juries were wrong and that Hiss cannot be guilty of the crimes brought out at his trial.

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THERE IS NO GLAMOR in this present trial. It is just plain dirt. Americans, employed by Soviet Russia, gave to Russia (over they could lay their hands on. They stole the formula for Buna-S. They stole the atom bomb. They stole our inventions and will use them to kill our sons and in time to destroy our cities.

When this trial is over, the American people need to know who was responsible for making all this possible. It will not be enough to send a couple of punks to prison or even to hang them. We need to know how it was possible for them to do all this stealing. Who let them steal?

Brothman gave Bentley and Gold huge quantities of material, including plans, models and blueprints, large in bulk. Elizabeth Bentley transferred these to Golos, who died in 1943. Gold also transferred some to Semenov, who operated through Amtorg.

These transfers in bulk had to originate where they should have been missed; where they should have been seen. Where were the security officers we hear so much about? What is meant by security in view of this testimony, which is being reported so inadequately? Why is it being reported so inadequately?

In a word, when this trial is over, why will not some Congressional committee go into this more fully to discover the big shots?

Punks never can operate unless a big shot permits the operation. And obviously Gold and Brothman are pawns in a big game.

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See Franklin D. Roosevelt's personal letters, memos and telegrams. Begin "T. D. R.—His Personal Letters" in today's Journal-American.

Brothman Trial Nears Windup

The trial of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice neared a close in Federal Court today as Judge Irving R. Kaufman prepared to charge the jury and turn the case over for its deliberations.

Prosecution and defense rested after the government presented testimony of Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy for Russia, and three other witnesses. Gold testified he had obtained information from Brothman to turn over to a Communist spy ring, and that he had in 1947 to a federal grand jury at the direction of Brothman, then his employer.

Brothman is charged with having persuaded Gold to give false testimony to the grand jury. In addition, he and Miss Moskowitz are accused of having conspired between May 22, 1947, and June 12, 1950, to defraud the government in its enforcement of the Espionage Law.

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Brothman Case May Be Sent to U.S. Jury Today

Both Sides Rest; Gold Says
He 'Lied Desperately' to
First Inquiries of F. B. I.

Both sides rested yesterday in the trial of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz in United States District Court on charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice.

Judge Irving R. Kaufman told the jury that it was his intention to give the case to them for a verdict today, after the defense rested at 4:20 p. m. The government rested its case shortly before noon, after presentation of brief testimony by three witnesses in addition to Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy for Russia, who passed nearly six and a half days on the witness stand as the principal government witness.

The jury was immediately excused as defense attorney William W. Kleinman presented motions to dismiss the indictments and to strike out portions of the prosecution testimony. Judge Kaufman denied the motions.

Gold, at the conclusion of his cross-examination, testified that although he "had desperately" when first questioned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation about his espionage work, he would not lie now, even to save his life.

The Philadelphia biochemist stuck to his testimony that he had served as a Communist spy-ring courier, that he had obtained information for the ring from Brothman and that he had led to a Federal grand jury in 1947 at the direction of Brothman, then his employer.

Tells of Questioning

Gold said that in May, 1950, when he was first approached by the F. B. I. after the confession of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted British atomic scientist, he realized that "the evidence at that time was purely circumstantial" which connected him with Dr. Fuchs.

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"I realized I could possibly fight the case," he said. "I knew that all my relatives and friends and the people at the Heart Station in Philadelphia would rally around me. But I realized that once the F. B. I. pulled one thread the whole horrible scheme would come unraveling. And I didn't want those people (friends and relatives) to be so disillusioned."

Gold said he stalled, "fighting desperately for time with my family and to complete my work at the Heart Station." He said he had decided to "come clear" when he knew the F. B. I. had evidence that he had visited Santa Fe, N. M., when he had sworn he had never been west of the Mississippi River.

"Lied Desperately"

"Would you lie to save your life?" asked Mr. Kleinman.

Gold thought for a moment, then replied: "Now? No."

He was asked whether he lied in May, 1950.

"In May, 1950, I lied desperately," he said.

The defense called only two witnesses, one a manufacturing company sales manager, and the other the associated editor of a technical magazine.

Benjamin G. Dann, city sales manager for the Hendricks Manufacturing Company, 30 Church Street, testified that in 1938 Brothman had worked for the company as an engineer and salesman in the development of new chemical equipment. He said Brothman had designed a continuous production synthetic rubber process, and so far as he knew had no connection with classified materials or secret drawings.

Under cross-examination by United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol, Mr. Dann said it was not usual for representatives of the firm to meet prospects on street corners at night in areas where there was little traffic. This was in connection with testimony by government witnesses that Brothman met them under such circumstances and turned over to them blueprints and other material for transmission to the Soviet government.

Editor Testifies

Theodore A. Olive, associate editor of "The Chemical Engineer," trade publication, of 330 West Fortieth Street, testified that Brothman had written articles for the magazine on chemical subjects.

Brothman and Miss Markowitz are alleged, between May 28, 1947, and June 12, 1950, to have conspired to defraud the United States government in its enforcement of the criminal law. On a second count, Brothman is alleged, on July 31, 1947, to have "advised and persuaded" Gold to give false testimony before the grand jury.

If convicted, Brothman faces even to ten years in prison and \$15,000 fine. Miss Markowitz faces two to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

COURTS

Spy Case Is Expected To Go to Jury Today

By STEPHEN FISCHER
COMPASS Staff Reporter

A small card found by an FBI agent in the Philadelphia home of Harry Gold, confessed atom spy, may decide the future of Abraham Brothman and Muriel Moskowitz, whose conspiracy trial heard its end yesterday.

Both sides rested and Federal Judge Irving Kaufman expects to present the case to the jury this afternoon after final argument.

The defendants are accused of conspiring with Gold to obstruct a 1947 Federal Grand Jury investigation of espionage activities. The government's case rests almost entirely on Gold's testimony.

The small card was mentioned for the first time when Gold said that in 1941 he had acted on its directions given him by his "Soviet superior" concerning his first meeting with Gold.

It was mentioned again yesterday by FBI agent Fred C. Burkby, who said he found it in the basement of Gold's home, in a folder marked "A. B.'s Stuff." Among other notations, it bore the license number of Brothman's car.

It was the finding of this card which launched the government's case against Brothman.

As the trial neared its end, the defense put some important testimony into the record. Both of its witnesses, Benjamin G. Dann,



HIS STORY TOLD. Harry Gold (left) is escorted from Federal Court by a marshal yesterday after spending more than six days on the stand at Brothman-Moskowitz trial. Associated Press Photo

sales manager for the Hendricks Manufacturing Co., where Brothman once worked, and Theodore Olive, associate editor of the McGraw Hill magazine, "Chemical Engineering," testified that the major processes which Brothman gave to Gold were matters of public knowledge.

This fit in with the defense contention that Brothman gave blueprints concerning synthetic rubber and other processes to Gold in an effort to get legitimate business. Dann also agreed that the processes belonged to Brothman and he had a right to do with them as he saw fit.

Olive testified that in 1941 Brothman also offered the synthetic-rubber data to the U. S. government.

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Sum Up Today in Brothman Case; Gold Sticks to Story

The trial of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz may be concluded today, it was indicated yesterday. After the Government and defense rested, Federal Judge Irving Kaufman informed the jurors:

"You may get home late tomorrow."

Both sides will sum up this morning.

Yesterday's session opened with Harry Gold, the confessed Soviet atomic spy, on the stand for the seventh day.

He testified he "lied desperately" when first questioned by the FBI regarding his connections with Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the British atomic scientist who is in prison for espionage. He added, however, that he would not lie now even to save my life."

His story that he had served as a Red spy courier, had obtained information for the ring from

Brothman and that he had lied to the Federal grand jury investigating subversion in 1947 at the direction of Brothman, then his employer, was unshaken as he left the stand after cross-examination by Defense Attorney Kleinman.

Gold testified he first learned that Fuchs had been arrested and had confessed when he read newspaper accounts last February. He said he then decided to confess his part in the espionage ring and "take the rap."

Brothman, a 36-year-old chem-

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U.S., Defense Rest at Trial Of Brothman

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ical engineer, of 40-48 42d St., Sunnyside, Queens, and Miss Moskowitz, 34, of 151 Eighth Ave., are accused of conspiracy to defraud the government of its function of enforcing Federal criminal laws.

A second count in the indictment charges Brothman "urged, advised and persuaded" Gold to give false testimony before a Federal grand jury.

The maximum penalty upon conviction is two years and a \$10,000 fine for Miss Moskowitz and seven years and a \$15,000 fine for Brothman.

After Gold left the stand, Mrs. Jean Niemaseck, of Newark, N. J., was called by the prosecution. She testified she was once employed as part-time stenographer for Gold and Brothman. She said all dictation was technical in nature and one word, "Aerosol," stuck in her mind. It was brought out earlier in the trial that this was a World War II top-secret insecticide.

The last two government witnesses were Fred C. Birkby, an FBI agent, and Patrolman Joseph T. Walsh. The agent said he aided in searching Gold's residence in Philadelphia last June and found a box containing chemical formulas marked "A. B.'s stuff."

The defense called only two witnesses. One of them, Benjamin Dann, sales manager of Hendricks Manufacturing Co., 30 Church St., testified Brothman once worked for the company. Dann said he has no knowledge his company had any classified documents in its possession at the time Brothman worked there.

Jury To Get Spy Trial Today; Both Sides Rest

By Norma Abrams and Harry Schlegel

Prosecution and defense rested yesterday in the Federal Court trial of engineer Abraham Brothman and his business associate, Miriam Moskowitz, accused of coaching atom-spy Harry Gold to lie to a grand jury. Judge Irving Kaufman is expected to give the case to a jury of eight men and four women late today.

The prosecution, conducted by U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol and Assistant U. S. Attorney Roy M. Cohn, rested shortly before noon after two witnesses, a G-man and a cop, had testified briefly. The Government's star witness was Gold, who spent six and one half days on the stand.

Neither Defendant Called.

Defense attorney William W. Kleinman called neither defendant in the brief presentation of his case, placing only two witnesses on the stand. After the Government rested, Kleinman moved that the indictment be dismissed, but the motion was denied.

In concluding his testimony under cross-examination, Gold reiterated that, although he spied for the Kremlin, he never adopted its political faith.

"I was told by my first Soviet superior to stay away from the Communist Party, never to read the Daily Worker, never to read liberal literature or express liberal thoughts," he said.

Admits Lying at First.

He admitted that he had "lied desperately" when the FBI first implicated him in the Klaus Fuchs espionage network. But later, he said, "I realized that, once the FBI pulled one thread, the whole horrible scheme would become untangled."

"Would you lie to save your life?" Kleinman asked him.

Gold, who could get death when he comes up for sentence next month, thought a moment.

"Now? No," he replied quietly.

The FBI witness, Fred C. Birkby, testified that he found a folder marked "A. B.'s stuff" when he searched Gold's Philadelphia home last June.

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(PROPERTY CLERK)
(TRAINING UNIT)

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From
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News

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FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Verdict Expected Today in Trial Of 2 Accused of Blocking Spy Quiz

Cases of Abraham Brothman, chemical engineer, and his business partner, Miriam Moskovitz, accused of obstructing justice in a spy investigation, were expected to be decided by a Federal jury today.

William W. Kleinman, attorney for the two, rested his case yesterday. He and U. S. Atty. Saypol will sum up this morning before Judge Kaufman, who will then give his instructions to the jury of seven men and five women.

Kleinman didn't call either defendant, after Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy, told how he

worked with Brothman as a "contact" who had supplied him with much information for a Soviet spy ring.

Gold said this spy ring was headed by Semen M. Semenov, former official of the Amtorg Trading Agency, Russian purchasing agency here. Semenov has since returned to Russia.

Kleinman introduced only two witnesses in his brief defense yesterday. Their testimony was

largely directed at showing that data given to Gold by Brothman was not secret.

Brothman and Miss Markowitz are alleged, between May 28, 1947, and June 12, 1950, to have conspired to defraud the U. S. government in its enforcement of the criminal law. On a second count, Brothman is alleged to have "advised and persuaded" Gold to give false testimony before a grand jury.

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Brothman Case To Jury Today

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

A jury of five women and seven men today was scheduled to begin deliberations on the fate of two persons charged by the Government with conspiring to impede a Federal probe of Soviet espionage.

Abraham Brothman, 36, of 40-48 42d st., Sunnyside, Queens and Miriam Moskowitz, 34, of 151 Eighth ave., face a maximum of 15 years in prison and fines of \$25,000 if convicted.

The Government contends that the two-count indictment provides a maximum of five years on each count and a fine of \$15,000 against Brothman while Miss Moskowitz faces five years and \$10,000 on the one count against her.

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SPY CASE IS GOING TO THE JURY TODAY

Defense Here Rests Its Case
With Neither Brothman Nor
Miss Moskowitz Heard

By THOMAS P. RONAN

William W. Kleinman, attorney
for Abraham Brothman, chemical
engineer, and the latter's business
partner, Miriam Moskowitz, in
their Federal Court trial on a
charge of obstructing justice reat-
ed his case yesterday without call-
ing either defendant.

He and United States Attorney
Irving H. Saypol are to sum up
this morning, and they are expect-
ed to be finished by 1 P. M. Judge
Irving R. Kaufman will then give
his instructions to the jury of
seven men and five women and
turn the case over to them for a
decision.

Brothman and Miss Moskowitz
were indicted on a charge of
obstructing justice by conspiring
with Harry Gold, admitted atomic
spy who is not a defendant in this
case, to mislead a 1947 Federal
grand jury investigating espionage.
According to the Government,
Brothman and Gold told the jury
their relationship had been strictly
a business one and hid the fact
that they had engaged in es-
pionage.

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Defense Motions Are Denied

When the Government rested at 11:55 A. M. yesterday, Mr. Kleinman moved to dismiss the indictment and to strike out all the testimony offered by Elizabeth T. Bentley, former Communist spy courier, and the testimony by Gold in which he referred to his dealings with his Soviet espionage superiors. Judge Kaufman denied all the motions.

Shortly before this, Gold, who faces a possible death penalty as a result of plea of guilty in a Philadelphia court to a charge of atomic spying, ended his testimony with an admission that he had lied "desperately" last May when he was picked up by agents of the F. B. I. He asserted, however, that he would not lie now even to save his life.

As the principal Government witness, he had identified Brothman as a "contact" who had supplied him with much material on industrial and military processes for a Soviet spy ring headed by Semen M. Semenov, former official of the Amtorg Trading Agency, the Russian purchasing agency. Semenov has since returned to Russia.

He denied yesterday that he had ever threatened to commit suicide and reiterated that he had never joined the Communist party.

"I was told by my first Soviet superior to stay away from it [the Communist party], never to read The Daily Worker, and never to read liberal literature or express liberal thoughts," he declared.

Offers Only 2 Witnesses

For the defense, Mr. Kleinman offered only two witnesses. The first was Benjamin G. Dann, New York sales manager for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of 30 Church Street and the second Theodore R. Olive of Westport, Conn., associate editor of the McGraw-Hill trade publication, Chemical Engineering.

Mr. Dann said that during the period between 1938 and 1941 when Brothman was employed by his company and when he allegedly was turning over information stolen there to Gold and other espionage couriers, the company

was not handling any secret or confidential processes.

In an attempt to show that the dealings Brothman had with Gold and the other couriers were normal business dealings, Mr. Kleinman brought out that the blueprints introduced as evidence belonged to Brothman and he had the right to show them to whom-ever he pleased.

Mr. Dann said, however, that he did not recall Brothman ever telling him he was trying to get contracts from Amtorg. This was Brothman's contention during his appearance before the 1947 grand jury.

Mr. Olive's testimony concerning articles Brothman had written for the trade magazine also was brought out in an effort to show that the data offered in evidence were easily accessible and were not secret.

At this point, Judge Kaufman instructed the jury that it was not legally material whether the data were secret or not. Declaring that the Government had offered them to show the true relationship between Brothman, Gold and others, he reminded the jury that the defendants were charged with obstructing or impeding justice.

2 Convicted in Deal With A-Spy Gold

By NORMA ABRAMS

After three hours and 53 minutes of deliberation, a Federal Court jury of five women and seven men last night found Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz guilty of conspiracy to obstruct justice.

Brothman was found guilty on an additional count of urging Harry Gold, confessed atom spy for Russia, to testify

when the verdict was announced at 8:50 P. M. by the jury foreman, Mary K. O'Sullivan, a real estate firm secretary, of 124 W. 94th St.

After the verdict U.S. Attorney

(Continued on page 26, col. 2)



(NEWS photo by Harold Mathewson)
Abraham Brothman is glum while Miriam Moskowitz manages a faint smile as they sit in police van after being found guilty of conspiracy to obstruct justice.

falsely before a federal grand jury in 1947 during an investigation of a Soviet espionage ring.

Under the verdict both defendants, business associates in a chemical engineering firm, face two years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine for conspiracy. In addition Brothman faces a maximum

of five years in jail and a \$5,000 fine on the second count.

Judge Irving R. Kaufman set Nov. 28 for sentencing. Neither defendant showed any emotion

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Two Convicted As A-Spy Aids

(Continued from page 2)

Irving H. Saypol praised the FBI for their "painstaking and unstinting work," adding "the result is theirs." He also paid tribute to his assistants, Roy M. Cohen, John W. Foley and Thomas J. Donegan.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Kaufman told the jurors that under the conspiracy count they were required to bring in separate verdicts for the 36-year-old Brothman, who lives at 49-48 42d St., Sunnyside, Queens, and for Miss Moskowitz, who is 34 and lives at 151 Eighth Ave.

He warned the jury that it could not find Miss Moskowitz guilty if it concluded that the evidence against her amounted to "mere association, suspicious circumstance or opportunity, without knowledge on her part as to the alleged true relationship between Gold and Brothman."

The judge explained that there was no charge in the indictment that Brothman engaged in espionage. He also emphasized that testimony identifying Brothman as a Communist Party member should not prejudice the jury.

Summing up for the Government, Saypol declared that Brothman served the Soviet spy network through Gold because he was a Communist. He contended that it was not "material" to the case whether information Brothman supplied was secret or classified.

Referring to Miss Moskowitz, Saypol recalled Gold's testimony that though Brothman pondered telling a different story to the grand jury than he had to the FBI, Miss Moskowitz told Gold that she and an attorney for the Amtorg Co. had persuaded him not to do so.

In his summation, defense attorney William W. Kleinman declared that if the jury could believe "a traitor, a spy who testified here to save his rotten neck, it must convict. But if there was 'one reasonable doubt,' the verdict must be innocent," he said.

Pair Found Guilty Of Blocking Spy Inquiry

By STEPHEN FISCHER

COMPARATIVE REPORTER

Abraham Brothman, chemical engineer, and Miriam Moskowitz, his business associate, were found guilty by a Federal Court jury last night of conspiring with atom spy Harry Gold in 1947 to obstruct justice. Brothman, who was tried on two counts, is liable for seven years imprisonment and \$15,000 fine.

Miss Moskowitz, tried on one count, faces a possible two-year prison term and \$10,000 fine. Both will be sentenced Tuesday.

The jury of five women and seven men reached its verdict after almost four hours of deliberation.

Just before announcing its decision it asked Federal Judge Irving Kaufman to instruct further on the definition of conspiracy. It was apparent from this request that the verdict was delayed while the jury considered Miss Moskowitz' case at length.

Immediately after the foreman, Miss Mary K. O'Sullivan, secretary of Peace and Ellman, real estate firm, announced the verdict, Judge Kaufman congratulated the jurors on their "intelligent" decision. He paid special tribute to the prosecuting staff and then added:

"It gives me great security to feel we have an agency such as the FBI guarding our security. Mr. (J. Edgar) Hoover and the Bureau are to be congratulated. Please advise them."

The judge also congratulated defense counsel William Kleinman on his conduct of the case. "It is most unfortunate there are not more lawyers, particularly in this type of case, who conduct themselves as you do," Judge Kaufman said.

Brothman and Miss Moskowitz showed no emotion when the verdict was announced.

Just before they were led away,

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The verdict meant that the jury accepted the five days of testimony by Gold and the story of Elizabeth Bentley, a confessed spy courier.

Gold testified that from 1938 to 1945, Brothman brought him industrial designs which he passed on to his "Soviet superiors."

The government charged that when the FBI interrogated Gold and Brothman in 1947, and when they appeared before a Grand Jury later that year, they falsified the story of their relationship. Brothman and Alice Moskowitz not only concocted the false story, the prosecution charged, but Brothman influenced and intimidated Gold into telling it.

The verdict also meant that the jury did not believe the defense contention that Brothman passed the designs to Gold in the belief he was involved in a legitimate transaction. Gold posed as a buying agent for the Soviet Union, the defense said, and Brothman was merely submitting designs to a possible customer.

The jury received the case after hearing two-and-a-half hours of argument and receiving instructions from the judge for one hour.

Judge Kaufman said that whether the information Brothman gave to Gold was secret was not decisive.

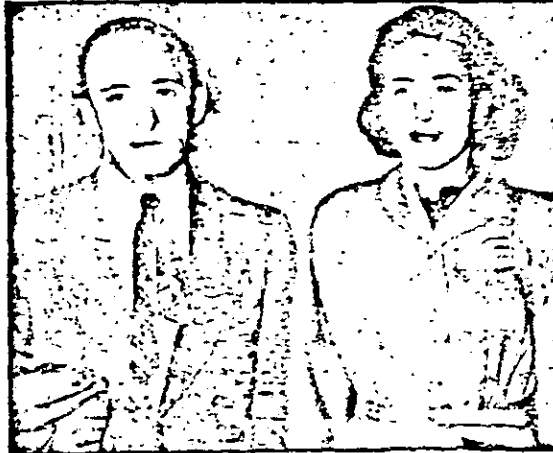
In his summation, defense attorney Kleinman told the jurors: "If you can believe Gold, the tailor, the spy who testified to save his own skin here, then of course you must convict the defendants. But if there is any reasonable doubt you must acquit them."

Over the objections of Kleinman—who at one time asked for a mistrial—U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol told the jury Gold's story must be believed "by the failure of the defense to present one solitary word to disprove the testimony."

The jury agreed with Saypol.

Brothman, Secretary Found Guilty in Atom Spy Plot After 4 Hrs.

A Federal Court jury last night found Abraham Brothman, 86, a Queens chemical engineer, and Miriam



Abraham Brothman, Miriam Moskowitz...found guilty. (AP Photo)

Moskowitz, 34, his secretary, guilty of obstructing justice in a grand jury probe of Soviet atom espionage.

In addition the jury which had deliberated nearly four hours, found Brothman guilty of inducing atom spy Harry Gold to testify falsely before the same 1947 grand jury.

Brothman who lives at 40-48 42nd St., Sunnyside, faces a seven to 10-year sentence and a \$25,000 fine; Miss Moskowitz, of 151 Eighth Ave., up to two years and a \$10,000 fine.

Judge Irving Kaufman, after setting Tuesday for sentencing, called the verdict "an intelligent one."

"I cannot understand," he said, "why people proceed to undermine the backbone of our country—the country that gave them the opportunity to become educated, to provide them with a livelihood, and even a fair trial."

Prison FBI

He congratulated U. S. Attorney Saypol and then in a tribute to the FBI said:

"Their work is simply amazing."

He had praise, too, for defense counsel William Kleinman. Earlier, Kleinman had branded Gold, chief prosecution witness, a "traitor and pathological liar who testified to save his rotten neck."

Gold, a former Brothman employee, testified against the two defendants, charging Brothman turned over to him important technical secrets for relay to Soviet agents. He also said that later Brothman induced him to lie about their relations when the government started its probe. Miss Moskowitz was charged with helping to concoct the story.

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Chemist, Woman Aide Guilty, Espionage Jury Here Finds

After deliberating for three hours and fifty minutes, a Federal Court jury of seven men and five women found Abraham Brothman, chemical engineer, and his business partner, Miriam

Moskowitz, guilty yesterday of conspiring to mislead a 1947 Federal grand jury investigating espionage.

It also found Brothman guilty on a second count of influencing Harry Gold, admitted atomic spy, to tell the grand jury a fabricated story of their relationship with each other and with other figures in a Soviet spy ring.

Setting next Tuesday at 10:30 A. M. as the time for sentencing, Judge Irving R. Kaufman remanded the defendants to the Federal House of Detention, 427 West Street, without bail. He told the jury it had reached the only possible verdict in the light of the evidence and paid tribute to United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol and his staff for their painstaking preparation of the case.

On the conspiracy count, both defendants face a possible maximum penalty of five years imprisonment and \$10,000 fines. On the second count, the maximum punishment for Brothman could be five years in jail and a fine of \$5,000.

Brothman, 36-year-old father of two children, lives at 41-08 Forty-second Street, Sunnyside, Queens. Miss Moskowitz, 34 and single, lives at 151 Eighth Avenue. When the verdict was announced, both maintained the same impassive attitude they had shown during most of the trial.

The Government had charged that for a period of years begin-

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TWO FOUND GUILTY BY SPY CASE JURY

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ning in 1938 Brothman had been a "contact" who supplied information of industrial processes—some of potential military value—to couriers for a Soviet spy ring. It named as the couriers Gold, Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley and Jacob Golos who was Miss Bentley's superior in espionage work until his death in November, 1943.

The Government also accused Brothman of lying when he told the 1947 grand jury that his association with Miss Bentley, Golos and Gold was solely a business one motivated by his desire to get contracts from the Russian Government through the Amtorg Trading Corporation, its purchasing agency in this country.

Gold appeared before the 1947 grand jury nine days after Brothman and told a story substantially the same as the one Brothman had given although, according to the Government, he never had met Golos or Miss Bentley, and his dealings with the chemical engineer were chiefly for espionage purposes.

This was done because of a conspiracy between the two men and Miss Moskowitz with the result that the grand jury was seriously delayed in its investigation of Soviet spying activities, Mr. Saypol asserted.

In summing up yesterday, William W. Kleinman, defense counsel, denounced Gold, a Philadelphia biochemist who was the chief Government witness, as an accomplished and pathological liar who was motivated by a desire "to save his own rotten neck."

This was a reference to the fact that Gold faces a possible death sentence as the result of his plea of guilty in a Philadelphia Federal Court to a charge that he passed atomic secrets obtained from Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the British scientist and confessed spy, to his Soviet espionage employers.

Mr. Kleinman also asserted that Gold nurtured a grudge against Brothman for a number of reasons, including the fact that the chemical engineer owed him \$4,000 for work he had done as Brothman's chief chemist. He said Gold disliked Miss Moskowitz because he felt she treated Brothman's professional staff like office boys.

Testifying shortly after the trial began on Nov. 13, Miss Bentley told the jury she was introduced to Brothman by Golos in the spring of 1940. She said Golos told her he was too busy to continue his regular contacts with Brothman, and instructed her to meet the chemical engineer and pick up material from him.

She said she did this and also collected Brothman's Communist party dues until the fall of 1941, when he asked for a new courier because neither she nor Golos understood the blueprints he was supplying.

At Golos' direction, Miss Bentley asserted, she gave the chemical engineer explicit directions as to how and when to meet the new courier and told him the recognition signal.

Gold, a slightly built man with thinning hair and a morose expression, picked up the story here and elaborated on it during nearly four and a half days on the stand. He

CONVICTED IN SPY TRIAL



Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz

The New York Times

testified without hesitation and held steadfastly to his story on cross-examination.

A spy courier from 1935 to 1946, Gold said he had worked under the direction of Soviet superiors known to him only as Sam and John. Sam has been identified by Federal authorities as Semen M. Semenov, former Amtorg official, and John as Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, former Soviet Vice Consul here. Both have returned to Russia.

The biochemist said he met Brothman at an appointed rendezvous in September, 1941. At a series of meetings thereafter, he continued, Brothman gave him blueprints and other data on methods of making synthetic rubber and other substances.

About 1945, Gold said, he was warned by his Soviet superior that told two agents of the F. B. I. who questioned him in May, 1947, a false story of his relations with

Golos, Miss Bentley and himself and that he backed him up when the agents interrogated him later.

He also testified that Brothman told two agents of the F. B. I. who questioned him in May, 1947, a false story of his relations with Golos, Miss Bentley and himself and that he backed him up when the agents interrogated him later.

At Brothman's request, he asserted, he repeated this fabrication to the grand jury. He charged that Miss Moskowitz took an active part in the conspiracy and that when Brothman thought of changing his story, she persuaded him not to do so.

In presenting the Government's case, Mr. Saypol was assisted by Thomas J. Donegan, special assistant to the Attorney General, and by Assistant United States Attorneys Roy M. Cohn and John W. Foley.

Jurors Convict Brothman and His Woman Aid

Each Faces 5 Years, \$5,000
Fine in Spy Case; He
May Get 5 Years More

By Newton H. Fulbright

The jury in the trial of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz returned a verdict of guilty on all charges at 8:50 o'clock last night, deliberating three hours and 52 minutes after receiving the case from Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman in United States District Court.

The verdict was announced by the jury foreman, Miss Mary K. O'Sullivan.

Both defendants were charged with conspiracy with Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy for Russia, to defraud the United States government of its function of administering the Federal criminal laws. Brothman was also charged with persuading Gold to give false testimony on July 31, 1947, to the Federal Grand Jury.

Under the verdict, both defendants, business associates in a chemical engineering firm, are liable to five years imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine for the conspiracy charge. Brothman faces an additional five years under the second charge and a total fine of \$10,000.

Brothman and Miss Moskowitz were charged, between May 28, 1947, and June 12, 1947, with having conspired to defraud the United States government in its enforce-
(Continued on page 22, column 1)

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Spy Case

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ment of the criminal law. Brothman was alleged, on a second count, on July 31, 1947, to have "advised and persuaded" Gold, confessed Soviet agent, to give false testimony before the grand jury that would harmonize with testimony previously given by Brothman before the same body.

Before dismissing the jurors, Judge Kaufman thanked them and said: "Your verdict is an intelligent one, in accordance with the evidence presented in the case. It is a complete vindication of the jury system."

"I cannot understand"—here he lowered his voice—"why people proceed to undermine the backbone of our country—the country that gave them the opportunity to become educated, to provide them with a livelihood, and even a fair trial."

Turning to United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol, in charge of the prosecution, Judge Kaufman congratulated him "on a job well done."

He said the evidence Mr. Saypol presented was "excellent," that he had a difficult job scanning the statute books to find the proper law under which the government could proceed in its prosecution of the case.

Judge Kaufman turned then to the jury and said: "I know it gives me, as well as you, a feeling of great security in the knowledge that we have such an organization as the F. B. I. Their work is simply amazing."

Sentencing Set for Tuesday

A little more than three minutes before the jury returned its verdict, the jurors had returned to the courtroom to get from Judge Kaufman further explanation of the meaning of "conspiracy" in the charge.

Judge Kaufman set Tuesday, at 10:30 a. m., for imposition of sentences. Brothman, thirty-six, lives at 4-08 Forty-second Street, Sunnyside, Queens, and Miss Moskowitz, thirty-four, at 151 Eighth Avenue.

Judge Kaufman, in a one-hour charge to the jury, said that Brothman's possible membership in the Communist party, or the importance—whether secret and clandestine or innocuous—of the blueprints he handled as a chemical engineer were not to be considered in deciding his guilt or innocence.

Claimed He Aided Soviets

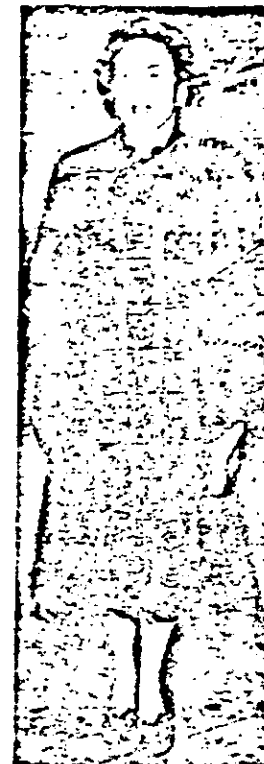
The government claimed in testimony against Brothman that he served a Soviet spy ring by supplying industrial chemical material to Gold for transmission to the Soviet Union, and that Miss Moskowitz knew and took part in a conspiracy to present a different story of this relationship to the Federal grand jury.

The government pinned its case chiefly on the testimony of Gold, biochemist from Philadelphia and co-betrayed for Dr. Klaus Fuchs, imprisoned British atomic scientist, and a Soviet spy ring.

Defense counsel William W. Kleinman, in summing up, called Gold "a traitor, a spy who testified here to save his rotten neck."

Mr. Kleinman told the jury that the evidence strongly indicated Brothman was the "dupe" of Gold.

Guilty of Conspiracy in Spy Case



Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz arriving at court

"the confessed Soviet spy" now awaiting sentence for espionage. Gold had admitted from the witness stand, Mr. Kleinman argued, that he used false names, had contacts with Soviet agents, and was the "Soviet superior" to Brothman.

In reply Mr. Saypol held up a small white card as the "silent witness" in the case against Brothman. Mr. Saypol said the card corroborated testimony by Elizabeth Bentley, former Soviet spy ring courier, and Gold, involving circumstances of a meeting between Gold and Brothman and contradicting what Brothman told the grand jury about their meeting.

Mr. Saypol asserted that Broth-

man served the Soviet spy ring through Gold and Miss Bentley because he was a Communist, and that when the F. B. I. began to close in on the ring in 1947, Brothman, Gold and Miss Moskowitz had conspired to concoct a story that would throw the F. B. I. "off the track" and defeat justice.

The jury received the case at 3:38 p. m. and was out from 6:20 to 7:30 p. m. for dinner.

COURTS

2 in Atom Case Plot Get Maximum Terms

Maximum prison sentences and fines were imposed yesterday on Abraham Brothman, 37, and Miriam Moskowitz, 34, convicted of conspiracy to obstruct justice during a Federal grand jury investigation.

Brothman, a chemical engineer, was sentenced to seven years and fined \$15,000. Miss Moskowitz, his former business associate, was sentenced to two years and fined \$10,000.

Miss Moskowitz wept as she left court.

Federal Judge Irving Kaufman directed that Brothman serve five years on one count and two on another, the terms to run consecutively. This means Brothman will have to serve at least five years and eight months before he can apply for parole.

Judge Kaufman said he regretted that the law did not permit heavier penalties.

U. S. Attorney Saypol, in recommending maximum terms, told the court Brothman was "one of the most brilliant students of mathematics alive, familiar with nuclear physics, and could figure out the mathematics of any engineering problem."

Brothman was charged with inducing self-described atom spy Harry Gold to lie to the grand jury about their relations. Miss Moskowitz was convicted of conspiring with Brothman to make up the lies.

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Court Throws Book At Brothman, Moskowitz

Convicted conspirators Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz yesterday instructed their counsel not to ask for mercy as Judge Irving Kaufman imposed sentence in Federal Court. They got none.

Judge Kaufman stating he had "no sympathy, or mercy for these defendants" and that he regretted the law was so limited and restricted, sentenced Brothman to seven years and fined him \$15,000. Miss Moskowitz got two years and a \$10,000 fine.

As the two came up before Judge Kaufman, their counsel, William Kleinman, stepped forward and said, "I have been specifically instructed by my clients not to argue for sympathy."

Judge Kaufman grimly looked over the pair and then threw the book at them. Both got two-year terms on a charge they conspired to obstruct justice, and Brothman was given the maximum penalty of five years and a \$5,000 fine on a second count, that of inducing confessed atomic spy Harry Gold to testify falsely before a Federal Grand Jury.

Before sentence was passed,

U. S. Attorney Saypol scored the pair. He said Brothman, 36, of 41-08 42d St., Sunnyside, Queens, was engaged "in the insidious business of funneling information, whether it be military or industrial espionage," and that "his value was such that he did not have to possess membership in any local Communist cell—he was considered to be a member of the Communist Party at large."

Referring to Miss Moskowitz, 34, of 151 Eighth Ave., Saypol said she was a dominant character in the conspiracy. He added he had information she was an active Communist who attended meetings of a Red cell in the Chelsea district in 1945 and 1949.

Judge Kaufman said the crime was "an aggravated case of obstruction of justice laid in the background of espionage."

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Brothman Gets Seven Years and Woman Aid Two

**\$15,000 and \$10,000 Fines
in Maximum Penalty for
Pair in Spy Inquiry Plot**

By Newton H. Fulbright

Abraham Brothman was sentenced yesterday to serve seven years in prison and fined \$15,000. Miriam Moskowitz, his companion in a plot to obstruct justice during a Federal grand jury investigation of Soviet espionage, was sentenced to two years in jail and was fined \$10,000.

Judge Irving R. Kaufman, in imposing maximum sentences on the pair in United States District Court, expressed regret that the law under which they were convicted by a jury on Wednesday would not permit him to impose greater penalties.

"I have no sympathy or mercy for these defendants in my heart," he added—"none whatsoever."

While Brothman, a chemical engineer, and Miss Moskowitz, his business associate, exhibited deadpan expressions, Judge Kaufman said he couldn't understand why the defendants and others, "who have benefitted more than their share" under the American system, should work to overthrow the government "which protects them from tyranny."

On a count of general conspiracy, each defendant was sentenced to two years and a fine of \$10,000. On the second count, involving only Brothman, he was sentenced to an additional five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine. Miss Moskowitz was charged only on the first count.

Judge Kaufman ordered that Brothman's term run consecutively, and that both defendants stand committed until their fines are paid.

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FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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In passing sentence on Brothman, Judge Kaufman directed that the prisoner serve the full five years on count two, to be followed by the two-year sentence on count one. The sentence was imposed in this manner, it was learned, so that Brothman will serve a minimum of five years and eight months. He would serve a minimum of only three years and eight months were he to begin his sentence on count one.

Under Federal rules, Brothman will be eligible for parole after serving the five year sentence—on one third of the remaining two years.

Takes Sentence Calmly

Brothman, thirty-six and the father of two children, lives at 41-08 Forty-second Street, Sunnyside, Queens. He took the sentence without emotion. Miss Moskowitz, who is thirty-four, single, and lives at 151 Eighth Avenue, raised her chin slightly. As she was led out by a deputy woman marshall, she turned with tears in her eyes and waved to her sister, Claire, and blew a kiss to her father, Sigmund, who were seated on the front row of spectator's seats.

As the proceedings began at 10:30 a. m. defense attorney William W. Kleinman told the court that on direct instruction from the two defendants, he would not make any argument based on a feeling of sympathy.

He entered two motions, one to set aside the verdict on grounds of insufficient evidence, and one for arrest of judgment. Judge Kaufman denied both motions.

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol, in recommending the maximum terms under the law, told the court that "If the defendants had not engaged in their shenanigans in 1947, Harry Gold and what he did and what he stood for might have been discovered three years sooner."

Gold Principal Witness

Gold, confessed atomic spy for Russia, was the principal witness against Brothman and Miss Moskowitz. Though he was not a defendant in the case, the government charged that Gold conspired with Brothman and Miss Moskowitz to concoct a false story of their espionage activities, which Gold and Brothman related to a special grand jury investigating espionage. Brothman was also charged with having influenced Gold to tell a false story to the same grand jury.

Mr. Saypol, in his recommendations to the court, said that "the activities" of Brothman "threatened the welfare and safety of the country and the well-being and peace of the populace."

He called Brothman a "brilliant mathematician" whose knowledge of nuclear physics would be of use to any country "even without resorting to theft or conversion."

2-~~IN~~ SPY CASE GET MAXIMUM PENALTY

Brothman to Serve 7 Years,
Pay \$15,000, Miss Moskowitz
2 Years and \$10,000

By EDWARD RANZAL

Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, convicted of obstructing justice during an espionage investigation, asked no sympathy yesterday before being sentenced. They received none. Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman gave the maximum prison term.

Regretting that he could not impose stiffer penalties, Judge Kaufman sentenced Brothman, 36-year-old chemical engineer, of 41-06 Forty-second Street, Sunnyside, Queens, to seven years in prison and a fine of \$15,000. Miss Moskowitz, 34, Brothman's business associate, of 151 Eighth Avenue, received two years and a \$10,000 fine. Both are to remain committed until their fines are paid.

Brothman was named in two counts and Miss Moskowitz in one of a conspiracy indictment. They were found guilty by a Federal Court jury of influencing the testimony of Harry Gold, admitted Soviet atom spy, in 1947 before a Federal grand jury.

Judge Kaufman, in imposing the maximum sentences, said he had "no sympathy or mercy for these defendants; none whatsoever." He regretted that the law under which they were convicted last week "is so limited and restricted."

Throughout the hour-long proceedings, the two defendants stood impassively before the bench. The first order of procedure was two motions by William W. Kleinman, of defense counsel. He asked that the verdict be set aside and also the judgement be arrested. The motions were denied.

United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol then told the court he would not enlarge on the gravity of the offense. He said the defendants' activities were inimical to the welfare and safety of the country, the well-being and peace of the people.

He added that "this insidious business of funneling information, whether it be military or industrial espionage," was what Brothman engaged in. He described him as "one of the most brilliant students of mathematics alive, familiar with nuclear physics, who could figure out the mathematics of any engineering problem."

This mathematical knowledge, the prosecutor asserted, would be of use to any country "even without resorting to theft or conversion."

"There is information," he continued, "that his value was such that he did not have to possess membership in any local Communist cell. He was considered to be a member of the Communist party at large."

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Woman Called Active Red

Referring to Miss Moskowitz, the Government attorney said she was "an active Communist" who attended meetings of a Communist cell in the Chelsea district in 1945 and 1946. There was no evidence, the prosecutor said, that she engaged in espionage or was involved in Brothman's activities before 1947.

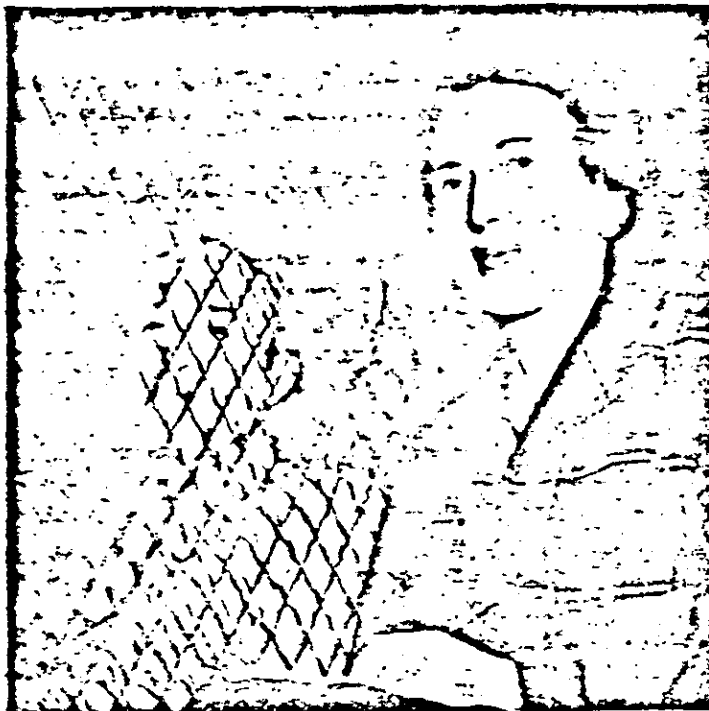
Judge Kaufman said the crime was "an aggravated case of obstruction of justice laid in the background of espionage." He called the statute under which the two defendants were convicted "one of the most important on the statute books because it is a safeguard of the judicial process."

"It is beyond my comprehension that anyone would commit a crime such as this," he continued. "What is strange is that the very country that they sought to undermine gave them a fair and impartial trial, something they could not have obtained from the very country they sought to aid."

"There are so few safe havens remaining on earth today that I can't understand why these defendants and others would seek to destroy that which protects them from tyranny."

When sentence had been imposed, Brothman wheeled on his heels and walked rapidly to the detention cell. Miss Moskowitz, tears in her eyes, turned toward the spectators, waved to her sister, Claire, then blew a kiss to her father, Sigmund. Head bowed, she was led from the court room by a matron.

Headed for Prison



Associated Press

Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, separated by gate in prison van, are taken from court after sentencing yesterday

U. S. Issues New Security Rules For Screening Alien Diplomats

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP).—The government today published new immigration rules to broaden Justice Department powers for screening the retinues of diplomatic and United Nations delegations who enter this country.

The regulations took immediate effect by their publication in the Federal Register, official government gazette. The action was taken under the new internal security law.

Immigration Service experts who have been working on the new rules since the bulky law went on the books more than two months ago admitted that many fine points remain to be worked out in enforcement procedures.

However, they said the regulations, "following the statute as closely as it can be interpreted," provide in general:

"That aliens who seek to enter the United States to engage in activities prejudicial to the public interest or which would endanger the welfare and safety of the United States are mandatorily barred, except for ambassadors, public ministers and career diplomatic or consular officials" accredited by a foreign government recognized by

Howard McGrath has ruled that "nominal membership" in Nazi, Fascist or Spanish Falangist groups will not prevent temporary entries.

He has defined nominal membership as meaning an affiliation before sixteen years of age, or a joining-up for reasons of necessity.

To date there is no such "nominal" exemption for Communists.

Nor is any Justice Department exemption provided for aliens bent on subversive missions.

Otherwise, the regulations:

Wipe out the previous discretionary authority of the Attorney General to readmit for permanent residence an alien who has had a forbidden affiliation but who has had seven years' residence in this country

Require a detailed information sheet, for the information of Congress, on each "inadmissible" alien temporarily let in by the Attorney General under a special exemption order

Set up re-examinations, in the light of the new law, for 25,000 foreign students in the United States as their one-year residence permits expire

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None of this class may be excluded, except as the President may deem necessary.

Thus, according to the Immigration Service, means that:

Officially accredited diplomats, accepted by the President, may continue to come and go with their immediate families at the pleasure of the President, but their aims may be questioned and barred by immigration officials if there is evidence of staff activity endangering the safety of the nation.

Any delegate to the United Nations, including the chief delegate, may be barred by immigration officials if his purpose is to engage in activity against this nation's welfare or safety.

Any "lower echelon" member of a U. N. or other international organization delegation may be kept out if there is reason to believe he would be likely to engage in espionage, sabotage, public disorder or other subversive activity.

Top Immigration Service officials emphasized that there are no plans for re-examining the numerous U. N. delegations or diplomatic missions in this country.

As to diplomatic and international organization groups, the regulations do not raise any bar to admission solely because of present or former membership in a totalitarian organization, as the law does with aliens generally.

May Restrict Movement

However, in the cases of advisory experts, clerical help, newsmen and photographers accompanying foreign delegations here, the Justice Department may place restrictions on their physical movements because of such affiliation and order exclusion upon evidence of subversive activity.

For the first time, the new regulations specifically list present or former membership in the Communist party as an absolute bar to United States admission for the alien private citizen. The law also bars present or former members of "other totalitarian parties," but Attorney General J.

deported as a subversive, criminal or immoral person re-enters illegally, he may be immediately deported again without further hearing. Only "proper identification" would be required.

Establish an annual census of all resident aliens in the country by requesting a report during the first ten days of each new year on their current whereabouts and address. Such resident aliens previously had to give notice only upon making a change of address.

Authorize continued detention, at the discretion of the Attorney General, of aliens arrested for deportation, pending a final deportation ruling. Such detention has already been challenged in the courts.

Set up close supervision for aliens ordered deported, but for whom travel papers cannot be obtained, with violations of parole conditions punishable by fines and imprisonment.

Revise the naturalization rules to require that the applicant, if under fifty, speak, read and write the English language. The old literacy requirement only covered ability to speak the language and to sign one's name.

Judge Throws Book at Gold's 2 Red Spy Pals

By NORMA ABRAMS

Voicing regret that the law restricted him from dealing out punishment as heavy as they merited, Federal Judge Irving Kaufman yesterday imposed maximum sentences on two grim-faced U. S. Reds convicted of conspiracy to obstruct justice by helping conceal the activities of atom-spy Harry Gold.

To Abraham Brothman, 36-year-old chemical engineer, of 41-05 42d St., Sunnyside, Queens, went a term of seven years and a fine of \$15,000.

Calls Him Spy.

"Espionage is what he engaged in, regardless of the lesser charges on which he was tried," U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol told the court. "If these defendants hadn't indulged in their shenanigans in 1947 when the federal investigation started, Harry Gold and the things he stood for and did might have been discovered three years earlier."

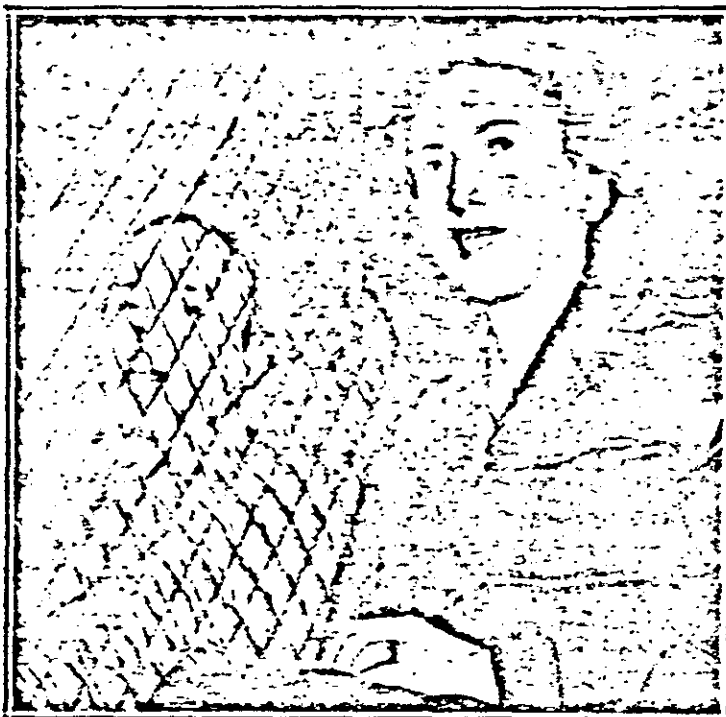
Miriam Moskowitz, 34, of 151 Eighth Ave.—who, Saypol implied, had been closer to Brothman than a co-conspirator and business associate—drew two years and a \$10,000 fine.

Judge Kaufman said he could feel no mercy for the pair, whose traitorous conduct was beyond his comprehension.

"What is strange," he said, "is that the very country that they ought to undermine gave them a fair and impartial trial, something they could not have obtained from the country they sought to aid."

Scores Destructiveness.

"There are so few safe havens remaining on earth today that I can't understand why these defendants and others would seek to



(Associated Press foto)
Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, separated by a wire gate in a prison van, manage faint smiles as they are taken from Federal Court yesterday to begin their prison terms.

destroy that which protects them from tyranny."

Brothman drew five years and a \$5,000 fine on a charge of obstructing justice, based on Gold's revelation on the witness stand that Brothman had coached him to lie to a federal grand jury. On the conspiracy count—grounded on misleading statements to FBI men and the grand jury to shield Gold, who formerly was with Brothman's firm, he was given two years and a \$10,000 fine.

Card Carrier, He Says

Miss Moskowitz had been found guilty of conspiracy. Judge Kaufman ordered Brothman's terms to run consecutively and directed that the couple stay jailed until their fines are paid. Under federal law,

however, a defendant can escape payment of a fine by taking a pauper's oath and proving lack of funds.

Saypol, before the sentencing,

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described Miss Moskowitz as an "able and brilliant mathematician, so valuable to the active member of the Communist Party who had attended meetings at the Chelsea section in 1948-49. He pictured Brothman as a brilliant member of the Communist Party at large."

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2-Refused Bail in Spy Case Appeal

The U. S. Court of Appeals unanimously denied an application yesterday for bail for Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, recently convicted of conspiracy to obstruct justice and later sentenced to seven and two years in prison, respectively.

Brothman also was found guilty of persuading Harry Gold, sentenced as an atomic spy for Russia, to make false statements under oath before a Federal grand jury investigating subversive activities. Brothman, 36, chemical engineer, lived at 41-08 42d St., Sunnyside, and Miss Moskowitz, 34, his business associate, at 151 Eighth Ave.

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2 Guilty in Spy Plot Denied Bail

Requests for bail by Abraham Brothman, 36-year-old chemical engineer, and Miriam Moskowitz, 34,

convicted of conspiracy to obstruct justice in an atom espionage case, were denied unanimously by the U. S. Court of Appeals yesterday. They had sought bail pending appeal. Brothman was sentenced recently to seven years and Miss Moskowitz to two.

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Conviction of 2 Upheld On One Count in Spy Case

The United States Court of Appeals affirmed yesterday the conviction of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz for conspiracy to obstruct justice in the Harry Gold atomic spy case, but reversed Brothman's conviction on a second count of trying to persuade Gold to give false testimony to a 1947 grand jury.

The two were sentenced last November to two years in prison and fined \$10,000 each on the conspiracy count. Brothman was sentenced to an additional five years and fined \$5,000 on the second count.

The court, in an opinion written by Chief Judge Thomas W. Swan, agreed with defense counsel that Brothman's attempt to get Gold to lie to the grand jury occurred in Brooklyn and Queens, which are in the Eastern Judicial District.

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Guilt of Brothman and Miss Moskowitz In Atom Spy Plot Is Upheld on Appeal

The conviction of Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz on charges of conspiracy growing out of the Harry Gold atom spy case was affirmed yesterday by the United States Court of Appeals.

They were sentenced last November to prison terms of two years each and fines of \$10,000 each on the conspiracy count. The court, however, reversed the conviction of Brothman on a count in the indictment that charged him with attempting to persuade Gold to give false testimony before a Federal grand jury in 1945. On that count Brothman was sentenced to five years in prison and fined \$5,000.

In his appeal Brothman raised the point that the Government "failed to prove the venue of the substantive offense." His attorneys contended that the alleged conversation between Gold and Brothman took place in Brooklyn and Queens, and not in Manhattan as charged by the prosecution.

In the court's opinion, in which Judges Learned Hand and Augustus N. Hand concurred, Judge Thomas W. Swan wrote:

"Concededly all of Brothman's 'endeavors' to influence Gold's testimony took place in the Eastern

District of New York although Gold's testimony was given in the Southern District.

"The Government's only answer . . . was that Brothman waived his right to be tried where the crime was committed by going to trial in the Southern District without objection.

"In the case at bar, Brothman would not know that venue would not be proved until the prosecution's evidence was closed; he then moved for a directed verdict."

Miss Moskowitz based her appeal on the insufficiency of the evidence to prove her participation in the conspiracy and on prejudicial error in the summation of the prosecution.

The court noted that Miss Moskowitz "does not question the sufficiency of evidence to prove that such a conspiracy existed between Brothman and Gold, but contends she was not shown to have been a party to it."

"An examination of the record convinced us beyond doubt that the contention is groundless," it added.

Brothman, a chemical engineer, lived at 41-08 Forty-second Street, Sunnyside, Queens. Miss Moskowitz, his business associate, lived at 151 Eighth Avenue.

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July 27, 1951

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